

Independent and Special Service

MID-WEST

Weekly News That's Different

FREE PRESS

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BOYCOTTS OF FRANCE URGED FOR DEBT PAYMENT DEFAULT

RAILROADS OFFER ANOTHER PLAN TO EXTEND PAY CUT

Negotiations Involve 200
Millions Annually
For Workers

CHICAGO, Ill. — The railroad managers conceded one important point, but sought to gain an equally important one in a proposal submitted to railroad labor yesterday in the third session of the wage negotiations at the Palmer house. The negotiations involve \$200,000,000 in wages yearly for 1,200,000 workers.

The managers offered to extend from next Feb. 1 to next July 1 the ten per cent pay deduction under which labor is now working and pledged themselves during that period to refrain from asking the railroad mediation board for the twenty per cent basic pay reduction which railroad capitalists hold necessary. Heretofore they had offered only an indefinite extension of the contract, terminable at will.

But they stipulated that on expiration of the extension in July, the ten per cent deduction shall continue in effect indefinitely—that is, during the many months they expect to be pleading for the twenty per cent basic cut before the mediation board. Thus they would prevent automatic restoration of the basic scale, involving \$16,000,000 in added wages monthly.

NOMINATIONS BY HOOVER BLOCKED

Senate Democrats Vote
To Defeat Recess
Appointments

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senate Democrats carried out their threat Wednesday to block Republican nominations of appointive officials whose terms run past March 4.

By a vote of 37 to 44 the Republicans failed to carry a motion of Senator Charles L. McNary (Rep., Ore.), assistant Republican leader, calling for an executive session in order that pending nominations might be sent to committee for consideration.

Three of the radical bloc voted with the Democrats, Senators La Follette and Blaine of Wisconsin and Shipstead of Minnesota, the lone Farmer-Labor member.

Senator Robinson recalled that the Republicans had similarly blocked President Wilson's nominations in the short session of 1920-'21 and Senator Huey (Call Me Kingfish) Long of Louisiana reminded Senator McNary concerning the "pit that ye have

Railway Executives Meet In Chicago To Discuss V

Library
304 Iowa Ave

Issue



(Acme Photo)

Group of railroad executives in session in the Palmer house, Chicago, to discuss wage issue. The men are, left to right: C. D. Mackay, assistant vice president Southern Pacific; H. A. Enoch, personnel chief Pennsylvania; J. T. Gillick, vice president Milwaukee; C. W. Galloway (standing), vice president Baltimore and Ohio; P. R. Albright, vice president Atlantic Coast Line; W. J. Jenks, vice president Norfolk and Western; W. F. Thiehoff, general manager Burlington, and J. G. Walber, vice president New York Central.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation Lends 24 Cents Per \$1,000 For Jobs

NOVOCAIN FATAL TO MAD PATIENTS

Overdoses Take Lives Of
Three In Cincinnati
Insane Asylum

Anyone who doubts the potency of drugs and chemicals, that they can deal death as surely and as quickly as bullets from a gangster's gun, should consider the case of the three mad patients who died from novocaine injections a short time ago in the Longview State Hospital for the Insane at Cincinnati.

Two women inmates and one man, all between the ages of thirty and fifty, headed a row of patients who waited with the meekness of the feeble-minded in the grim-looking tonsillectomy room to which they had been summoned by the gray-eyed, sharp-lipped king doctors for the removal of their tonsils. The patients whose minds had long ago departed the realm of rational thought were suffering from

Only 1000 Men Aided
By Billions Given
For Loaning

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Out of every \$1,000 which congress provided last July for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to loans on self-liquidating projects which would provide jobs, the R. F. C. to date has loaned just 24 cents.

The figures seemed utterly incredible when worked out, but they were verified by competent mathematicians.

They explain in part why very little headway has been made in reducing the army of the unemployed—an army so vast that welfare workers are at their wits' end in trying to keep body and soul together for millions.

Self-liquidating projects are those that will pay for themselves—toll bridges, toll tunnels, waterworks and lighting plants, for example. Congress on July 22 authorized the Reconstruction Finance corporation to loan \$1,500,000 for such works. Up to date, the R. F. C. has actually loaned \$360,000. Figure it out

BILL OF \$30,000
IN RUBIO DEATH

Restitution For Mexican
Government Sought
By Borah Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The recent introduction of a bill to pay \$30,000 to the Mexican government for the account of the families of Emilio Cortez Rubio, cousin of the former president of Mexico, and of Manuel Gomez has called congressional attention to the hundreds of unsettled claims for Americans killed as the result of revolutions and outrages in Mexico.

Young Rubio and Gomez were shot and killed by deputy sheriffs near Ardmore, Okla., in June, 1931, as they were driving home to Mexico after attending an American school.

The bill to make restitution of \$15,000 for each death was introduced by Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, at

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"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

FRENCH DECISION SEEN AS BLUNDER BY CONGRESSMEN

Repudiation of Obligation
Creates Sensation
In Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The French government's decision to default payment today of the 18 million dollars interest on the French war debt to the United States created a sensation in official Washington.

The almost unanimous judgment was that the deliberate repudiation of an obligation France is well able to discharge is an event ushering in a long period of impaired relations between the French and American peoples.

While the White House and the state department maintained silence on the development, Capitol hill was vibrant with condemnation of France. Senators and representatives deplored the action of the French government as a blunder which will prove embarrassing and costly to the French. Tourist and trade boycotts of France were suggested.

Many leaders in congress were of the opinion that one of the first measures adopted by this country will be a prohibition of loans by Americans to the governments or nationals of countries defaulting payments on debts due the United States. It was such action that impelled the

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BRITAIN PAYMENT MADE WITH GOLD

Debt Installment Met
With 200 Tons Of
Gold In Bars

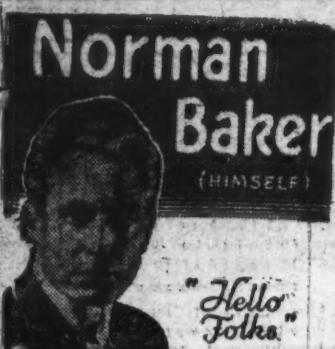
NEW YORK—Scorning the chance to save \$3,000,000 by tendering treasury bonds in the usual way, the British government arranged to meet today's \$95,550,000 war debt installment by the payment of nearly 200 tons of gold bars.

This spectacular and unprecedented means of making the payment selected, in the opinion of the financial community, to lend emphasis to Great Britain's contention that the remittance does not imply resumption of the old scale of payments, but is in a separate category, was arranged by cooperation between the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Bank of England.

The entire operation will involve a series of transactions most of which will involve merely book-keeping entries on the books of the federal reserve bank. First the reserve bank will set aside the \$95,550,000 gold in a separate part of its vaults, tagged to indicate that the metal belongs to the

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Please turn to page two



Norman Baker (HIMSELF)

"Hello
Folks"

CONFESSION—Dr. Cushing of Boston, who operated on Mrs. Calles, the wife of the "Iron man" of Mexico—and who some say charged about \$10,000 for the operation for brain tumor—or that the expense of the operation was that much—now says—after that fine little lady died—"that only temporary relief could be had and she would soon die" that's true but why did he operate when he knows that **EVERY OPERATION HASTENS DEATH** when made for cancer or tumors and stomach ulcers—the world will soon learn facts by more confessions like these.

CLARENCE—I don't know who—he wrote me a letter to Mexico here and asked for a reply but his last name was written so I could not make it out—it was from BIG ROCK, IOWA—Clarence, if you will send me your full name and address—I will send you a letter that you will want to frame forever—for the benefit of your kiddies for years to come—send me your name quickly while I have time to answer—with your permission I will print your letter and my reply in these columns—shall I?

ASUGGESTION for Roosevelt—the first thing to do in order to bring back prosperity in the United States—is to pass laws making it necessary for all local banks to keep their money at home and loan on community investments and assist community folks in return for the community folks putting the money in the local banks—the trouble in America today is that the folks at home put their money in a home bank and the home bank puts it in European bonds or foreign investments—leaving none for the home folks to get and use to help their own community—it's like a deep well drilled for community water supply—if you lead a long pipe from the well to the next city—they will suck out all the water and the home folks will die of thirst.

SURPRISED—that Dr. Brinkley was defeated in Kansas—the reason is obvious—the press for once has stated facts.—Brinkley would have done better if he had remained at his studio and conducted his campaign from the "mike"—and the photos he used in campaigning were not good—then there were other reasons that only those who talk to him will know—but at that—he would, I believe, have made a good governor for Kansas—at least he would have smacked the medical trust—just as the farmers smacked them in Iowa.

EVEN THE Rockefeller Foundation was "stung" by Samuel Insull. The annual report of the treasurer shows that the Foundation holds \$2,132,000 of the Middle West Utilities 5 per cent gold bonds, which defaulted in June. "When John D. gets roped in," runs the comment in Wall Street, "what chance has a poor boob of a broker or ordinary investor to break even?" The Foundation still holds every security it had at the end of 1930. Funds available for investment during the past year, both from income and from the payment of bonds which fell due, were placed entirely in bonds, railroads preferred. The ratio is, railroad bonds 3, industrial 2, utilities 1. The foundation holds securities with a par value of \$191,000,000, of which \$82,000,000 is in bonds and \$109,000,000 in stocks. Fourteen million dollars of bonds of the Standard Oil companies of New York and New Jersey are in the list, and \$71,000,000 of Standard Oil stocks—of New Jersey, Indiana, Ohio, and the S. O. Export Corporation.

BRITAIN PAYMENT MADE WITH GOLD

Debt Installment Met With 200 Tons Of Gold In Bars

(Continued from page one)

Bank of England. Simultaneously the Bank of England will set aside an equal amount tagged with the name of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Then, acting on instructions from the British bank of issue, the federal reserve bank will transfer the gold from the account of the Bank of England to the account of the United States treasury, notifying the treasury that it has done so. This will complete payment, the treasury, however, has no immediate need for the gold, but it will need several hundred million dollars of cash today for use in connection with payment of interest on the national debt and the redemption of maturing government securities.

Accordingly the treasury will at once sell the gold back to the federal reserve bank in return for a deposit credit with the bank. The deposits so created will be paid out during the day in meeting the treasury's requirements. The federal reserve will be left at the end of the day with just as much gold as it had at the start, but in addition it will own \$95,550,000 gold set aside for it in London.

BEAUTIFUL HAND

The most beautiful hand ever painted is generally recognized as the right hand of Mona Lisa, done by Leonardo da Vinci.

SUPERSTITIONS

An old superstition holds that when five bees come buzzing around your head they are supposed to bring good luck.

George Washington was made an honorary citizen of France in 1793.

GENERAL ELECTRIC RADIO

THE WHOLE YEAR GIFT FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY



Bring
your tubes
to us for
a TEST

Space for dealer name
Cunningham
RADIO TUBES

What could one buy for the home that would give more enjoyment? Come in—Look them over and hear them. No obligation.

VARIOUS
MODELS
TO CHOOSE FROM
PRICES-\$47.50
AND UP

ELFER'S ELECTRIC STORE

"Everything Electrical"

227 E. Second St.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

Former Kaiser Periled By Assassin



(AP Photo)

Former Kaiser Wilhelm II, whose life was periled Monday by would-be assassin, and his wife, Princess Hermine, as they appear at Doorn.

MOHAMMEDAN BELIEF

Part of the Mohammedan faith teaches that everyone of the faithful will be rewarded in the Moslem heaven with a harem of 72 beautiful damsels who are endowed with perpetual youth.

FIGURES ON TWINS

Twins occur more frequently in the northern cooler countries than in hotter lands. The percentage of twins born in Sweden is much greater than in Italy or Brazil.

THE HUMAN EYE

At sea or over a level plain the human eye at a height of five feet from the ground, can see an object 2.9 miles away.

NOMINATIONS BY HOOVER BLOCKED

Senate Democrats Vote To Defeat Recess Appointments

(Continued from page one)

digged."

Having assured the defeat of the McNary motion, Senator Robinson then moved the confirmation of Roy D. Chapin as secretary of commerce, and this was carried unopposed.

As the result of Wednesday's action virtually the last hope disappeared of confirming three Chicagoans who were given recess appointments — Federal Judge George E. Q. Johnson, District Attorney Dwight Green, and Morton Bodfish, member of the federal home loan bank board.

NOT MUCH ROOM

Java, with an area of 48,504 square miles, is the world's most densely populated island. Last year its population was estimated to exceed 36,000,000.

EYES OF THE FELINE

The pupils of the eyes of the members of the cat family are vertical and the size can be governed by the animal at will.

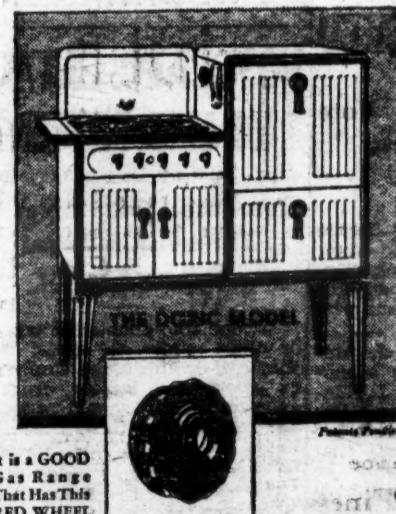
A NEW
MAGIC CHEF—
PRICED TO MEET
YOUR INCOME

THE MAGIC CHEF gas range has been acclaimed everywhere a wonderful achievement in stove building. Price alone has prevented many from installing this new vogue in gas ranges. Now, however, we have the Doric Model, a worthy member in every way of the famous Magic Chef family.

Beauty of Line and Coloring

Economical in operation, modern in design and beautiful in coloring, this gas range is unbelievably superior to other cooking appliances selling at anywhere near the price. The finish is Old Ivory porcelain enamel with green crackled enamel trim. All steel construction, porcelain enameled linings, concealed manifold, and cool bakelite handles, are a few of the many modern features of this smart gas range. The widely known Red Wheel Oven Heat Regulator makes it easy to get the most delicious meals.

When you see it we're sure you'll be delighted with this new Magic Chef.



Lowest
Price Ever
Offered
In
Muscatine

\$53.00

Magic Chef
AMERICAN HOME COMPANY

IOWA ELECTRIC
COMPANY

NOVOCAIN FATAL TO MAD PATIENTS

**Overdoses Take Lives Of
Three In Cincinnati
Insane Asylum**

(Continued from page one)

asthma, sinusitis, throat troubles and the common cold. Those gray-eyed doctors blamed it on the tonsils and ordered them to be taken out by guillotine or knife.

Local Anesthetics

Local anesthetics instead of ether were prescribed in all cases, so the line of mad patients waited for an attendant to bring the novocaine from the drug dispenser's office where an order for it was being filled. The order called for "2 grs." and when it arrived, a doctor injected the novocaine into the throat of Patient Number One. Patient Number One, a woman, wheezed and dropped. The attendants rushed up and lifted her from the floor. As they took her away they decided the collapse was due to the asthma from which she had been suffering.

Patient Number Two, also a woman, was next. With no inkling of the awful tragedy in which she was about to play a stellar role, she submitted to the injection—and then, like her predecessor, succumbed. Patient Number Three, a man, also collapsed and was taken away. In twenty minutes all three patients were dead. And by that time the doctors began to think that all was not as it should be—and well they might have!

With white coats flapping, they rushed along the stone-flagged corridors to the hospital's dispensary. They thumped fists upon the drug clerk's desk and, inarticulate with rage, fired questions: "Was novocaine used to fill the order as prescribed?" "Then what had happened?" The drug dispenser, a young woman, collected her wits, answered the questions, studied the order and suddenly paled with the realization that she had mistaken "2 grs. novocaine" for two grains instead of the two grains called for, and had thereby dispensed an injection dose fifteen times more potent than it should have been!

Deaths Accidental?

And so it was that three mad patients of the Longview State Hospital for the Insane at Cincinnati met sudden, unexpected death from a drug in common use at clinics, doctors' and dentists' offices, and operating rooms. The coroner, summoned from his mid-day meal, pronounced the three deaths accidental; the drug dispenser, desperate because of the tragedy wanted to commit suicide.

A comment already heard about this catastrophe is "Accidents will happen, even in the perfectly organized and best managed capital."

Brushing aside the notion of gross carelessness, the answer to this whitewashing should be, "In matters that pertain to health and life, nothing that may result in death or even in ill health should be chanced where the benefits to be gained by undertaking such risks are extremely debatable. Tonsil operations are not considered necessary nor advisable in most of the cases."

THE TAVERN
Dine and Dance
Muscatine's Finest
Night Club
Dancing with
GRANNY CAPLE
and his
SOUTHERNERS
Every
Tue. Wed. Fri. Sat.
Open Every Night
Come in after the show

What's In A Name?

At Jackson, Ga., Mallet and Ball ran for the same office. Ball won.

Levi Hurt operates a barber shop in the same town.

The hat buyer for a Dallas concern is Miss Carrie Bonnet.

Roosevelt Garner at Maryville, Tenn., voted for Hoover.

W. E. Mountain is clerk of Forest county, Wis.

Add marriages: Howe-Gay at Waco, Tex.

At Skowhegan, Me., Gerald C. Marble works in that.

COLORADO RIVER TAKES NEW ROUTE

Muddy Waters Directed Into Tunnel So Dam Can Be Built

The muddy waters of the Colorado River at Boulder City, Colo., have been turned from their course through a huge man-made hole in a mile high canyon wall, the first step in the \$165,000,000 project to harness the stream definitely through the construction of the Hoover Dam. A tunnel 50 feet in diameter and a mile long was completed after a year's work, and by a final blast of dynamite the waters were torn from their course and sent plunging underground to skirt the site of the dam, the greatest ever planned by man.

Following completion of the work to keep all water from seeping into the dam site the excavations for the site will be begun. This excavation is expected to extend to a depth of 130 feet below the present river bed to bare the rock structure upon which the dam will be built. Four hundred thousand cubic yards of rock will be excavated for the dam foundation.

where removal of these throat glands is ordered."

These three deaths from overdoses of novocaine show how powerful a drug this is which the nurse shoots into your gums at the dentist's and which surgeons order as a local anesthetic for many minor operations.

Novocaine is a synthetic form of cocaine. The formula for it is as long as from here to the door and it includes many chemicals which are found in the home remedies sold at the drug counter. The story of death from novocaine should therefore warn the layman to beware of drugs no matter what their shape or form, for one and all they are a menace to health and a threat to life. Modern Living Magazine.

HOLIDAY Fares Slashed

Spend the Christmas-New Year Season with the folks back home

Extra Low Round Trip Fares

between

all stations on The Milwaukee Road east of Idaho; also to Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, and many other points in the Pacific Northwest, and to many points east of Chicago.

—25% reduction in round trip sleeping car rates between certain stations on The Milwaukee Road.

Travel by train, fast—comfortable—safe.

Any of our agents will be happy to assist you with your travel plans for the holidays; don't hesitate to call on them.

The MILWAUKEE Road

BILL OF \$30,000 IN RUBIO DEATH

Restitution For Mexican Government Sought By Borah Bill

(Continued from page one) the request of the state department.

Investigation of the shooting, according to the records, showed that Rubio and Gomez were driving with revolvers and ammunition in their car at a time when the section near Ardmore was stirred by recent holdups. It was shown that they displayed their pistols when approached by the deputy sheriffs. The officers were tried and acquitted of the killing.

The state department bill recommends that recompense be made "as an act of grace and without reference to the question of legal liability of the United States."

"Acts of grace," are, by contrast, not a part of the consideration given to claims filed against Mexico for the 800 American lives taken in Mexico. Most of the killings were committed in the revolutionary period following the fall of the Diaz government.

Diaz government.

To date, only some twenty-five claims for the deaths of American citizens have been settled, as the result of consideration by the joint claims commission set up by the United States and Mexico. None of these claims has as yet been paid, since, according to the convention under which the commission is acting, no payment will be made until all claims have been settled.

In all some 5,000 claims have been filed against the Mexican government. Only a hundred or so, including the twenty-five on

RELATIONSHIP EXPLAINED

A British evolutionist has traced man's ancestry back as far as the lowly sea-cucumber. The relationship was suggested when he noticed that mankind is still generally in a pickle.

If every person who takes a nip votes against prohibition it won't be necessary to count the ballots.

account of deaths, have been settled. Awards have been made—but not paid—totaling \$2,599, 164.

CARLOAD APPLES Now On Sale

at Reuling Bldg., 201 W. 2nd St.

(The Old Lyons Bldg.)

Have some of the best Apples to use this time of year. Good to eat and the best for cooking. They have the flavor. All packed in baskets except Rome Beauties which are shipped in bulk and put in your containers or we can furnish something. We aim to sell so that it will mean a substantial saving to you, and it pays to save all we can now. For instance, try a basket of the small Jonathans at their low price and you will be well pleased.

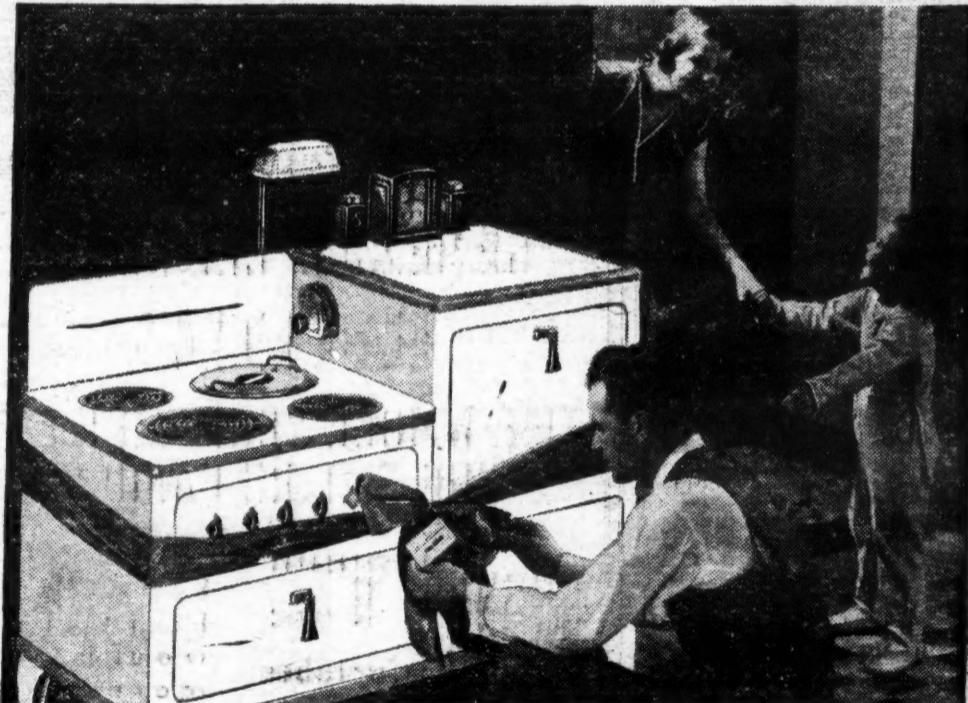
SMALL JONATHANS, only	\$.90
MEDIUM SIZED JONATHANS	\$1.15
GRIMES GOLDEN	\$1.25
ROME BEAUTIES	\$1.25
DELICIOUS (the best)	\$2.00

Come early and take your choice. We sell any amount. Reduction for quantity sales.

A. L. ROBERTS, Grower and Shipper

WHAT MOTHER REALLY WANTS

MAKE THIS A CHRISTMAS SHE WILL NEVER FORGET



The "Hostess," one of the five most popular Hotpoint Electric Ranges



The Magic Thrift Cooker in General Electric's beautifully modern Hotpoint Electric Range will cook an entire meal—vegetables, meat, dessert—at one time and without intermingling of flavors.

See the "Hostess"—one of the beautiful new General Electric Hotpoint Ranges.

Now, with the beautiful new General Electric Hotpoint Range, you can make your major Christmas gift bring a new order of comfort, convenience, economy to your home that will be appreciated for years.

Calrod—General Electric's magic new heating coil in the Hotpoint Electric Range, cooks faster and more economically—bringing the cleanliness, healthfulness and simplicity of this modern method of cooking within reach of every home.

Hotpoint cooks with a clean, smokeless heat. Utensils do not "smoke-up." Walls stay clean. There is far less drudgery in a Hotpoint kitchen. Automatic temperature and timing control permit the cooking of whole meals without constant watching. Time is released for other household duties or pastimes.

Make this a Christmas "Mother" will never forget. Decide now that your "major" gift will be a Hotpoint Electric Range. Prices are surprisingly reasonable—terms liberal. Come in today.

**Muscatine Municipal
Electric Plant**

BONUS QUESTION MAY BE SETTLED

Hines Seeking Method Of
Immediate Payment
Of Certificates

Busy around the conference table in Washington, Frank T. Hines, veterans' administrator, today is seeking to work out a way to settle the bonus question along the line of immediate payment of the cash surrender value of the service certificates, roughly about \$35 each where the 50 per cent loan privilege has been exercised. Uncommunicative as to details, Hines has determined that whether the proposal will be recommended depends on finding methods of supplying the funds. A total of \$1,879,000,000 would be involved.

Details of the plan are not likely to be known before presentation to the joint congressional committee set up at the last session to study veterans' legislation. Hines now is chiefly interested in finding the way in which the bonus certificates can be paid, if congress desires.

Among the methods discussed for providing funds to pay the cash surrender value is the abolition of allowances now paid veterans for disabilities not of service origin. Under the scheme, the money saved would go into a sinking fund.

Immediate payment would require an average of \$530 for each of the 3,544,251 certificates now in force. The government will need \$3,514,000,000 to meet the obligation when the certificates mature, in 1945. That would be an average of \$990.

Under the 50 per cent borrowing proviso, loans totaling \$1,429,000,000 have been made to 2,734,000 veterans. The present loan value of the certificates is in the neighborhood of \$1,757,000,000.

POST OFFICES TO HIRE EXTRA HELP

Thousands Of Jobless
Men To Be Given
Temporary Jobs

Tens of thousands of unemployed men will be given temporary jobs for a couple of weeks in the handling of the Christmas mail rush this year. Orders already have gone out from the Post Office Department, in Washington, to postmasters throughout the country to co-operate with federal relief agencies, war veterans' associations, and local charitable organizations in the selection of extra workers.

In the city of Philadelphia alone 3,000 extra postal workers will be needed during the Christmas rush, and the total will be even larger in New York City. Virtually every post office in the country will have to increase its force.

No general estimate is given by the Post Office Department of the number of men who will be hired temporarily, but it is expected that the working schedules will range from 10 to 12 hours daily. The rush period runs from about Dec. 10 to Jan. 1.

NATION'S STOCK OF LIQUOR SMALL

Beer Supply Would Last
Only Five Days If
Law Repealed

The nation's stock of intoxicants is not large despite the reports of "millions of bottles" stored in bond.

Wine now in bond in the United States, federal officers estimate, would last the country almost a year in the event of the outright repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

Bonded spirits are enough for nine rounds of drinks, if all the people took them, counting 100 drinks to a gallon.

The bonded beer supply would run only five days at most.

The present bonded stock of prime still wines and champagne in the country is about 18,000,000 gallons. Distilled spirits in bonded warehouses throughout the country are estimated at about 10,600,000 gallons. The domestic consumption of spirits in 1917 was more than 167,700,000 gallons.

The bonded beer supply is approximately 25,000,000 gallons. This sizable swallow is insignificant compared with the average yearly consumption before the war. The pre-Voistead beer order of the United States was 1,891,000,000 gallons annually.

New York claims the largest high school in the world. It has 8000 pupils and 285 teachers.



will assure you perfect health, and milk is the one food that contains every necessary nutritive element.

JERSEY CREAM LINE DAIRY PRODUCTS are rigorously pasteurized and prepared in strict conformity with the State pure food laws. THE JERSEY CREAM LINE label is your guarantee for 100 per cent purity as well as rich wholesome goodness.

—We Deliver—

**JERSEY CREAM
LINE DAIRY**

Cor. 5th & Mulberry
Phone 737

XMAS GIFTS
For All The Family
From 19c To \$1.00

Greeting Cards
At Lowest Prices.

**RIEMCKE'S DRUG
STORE**
On Mulberry Ave.

Son's Savings Go To Father Who Never Knew Him Alive

An 80-year-old father in Indiana has received \$676.10 from the estate of a son of whose existence he was unaware.

William Thomas Early, of Boonville, received the money as the result of a decision of the circuit court against the state of Indiana. The state claimed the money after the administrators failed to find heirs in a two-year search.

The aged father of Melvin Osborne Early, who died at Fort Bayard, N. M., filed the suit against the state last spring after he had received from the federal government \$9,846.46 in payment of an army insurance policy carried by his son.

Early married Lizzie Contry in 1886 but separated from her a few months later. The son was born in the county infirmary, and Mrs. Contry died a few years later. The son joined the army in 1906, and no more was heard of him until his death.

The father, who did not know a son had been born to his former wife, learned of his existence through a coincidence after Charles E. Powell, a banker of Boonville, was named administrator but had failed to find heirs to the estate. Powell learned by chance of Early's relation to the soldier and assisted in the collection of the money.

**GET YOUR
CAR READY
For Cold Weather
Starting**

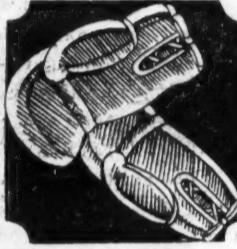
Leaky valves, poor ignition, improper lubrication are some of the causes. A complete check-up may save time and money for you. Complete overhauling battery service.

No job too large
No job too small

**WELCH AUTO
REPAIR SHOP**
Rear 114-116 Walnut St.

Santa's Stopping Place

Boxing Gloves



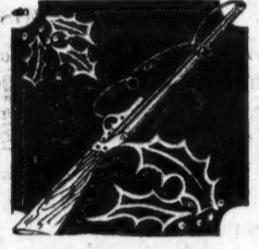
\$2.85 to \$8 set

Baseball Goods



\$2.49 per set

Air Rifles



\$1.50 to \$3

Skates



\$4.45 per pair

Ping Pong Sets



\$1 to \$2.25

Croquet Sets



\$1 to \$2.98

Our stock consists of all new toys and we have a large selection to choose from. We also have many useful gifts that will delight Father, Mother, Brother and Sister.

BARRY-ALTHAUS HARDWARE CO.

Phone 265

Wholesale 218 East Second St. Retail

As We See It

THE CHAIN STORE SITUATION

Does the farmer need farm relief? Is he deserving of farm relief? That is a plain, blunt question, plainly and bluntly asked.

The farmer wants just compensation for his labor and investment. And yet it is an established fact that he is one of the very best patrons of chain stores and catalogue houses, when, by this patronage he is actually helping to destroy thousands of independent concerns and pulling the house down upon his own head.

The farmer is asking the government to dispose of his surplus. That is his request in a nutshell. And the very people that he is daily helping to destroy—the independent businesses, with their thousands upon thousands of help—are consumers of the products of the farm.

The farmer could ask for help with far better grace if he did his part in supporting the independent merchant and other business institutions that have enabled him to live and carry on.

It is high time that the farmer, laborer, professional man, educator and every other citizen look the serious situation now existing squarely in the face. It is high time that every man and woman in America, who believes in the principles of equality and justice, see how they themselves measure up.

Destroy the small town and then indeed will the gaunt spectre of taxation haunt the land owner.

CYCLES OF PROSPERITY

People who complain because business does not recover its old prosperity more rapidly, should consider how these experiences occur after every great war. It was so in the days following our great war between the States from 1861 to 1865. It was so in Europe after the Napoleonic wars.

These experiences follow regular cycles. The governments are forced by war to buy quantities of supplies, which leads to great advances in prices and wages. People feel that this inflated level will continue indefinitely. Governments, cities, corporations, farmers, borrow big sums based on high prices and inflated earnings.

Some little thing will prick that bubble. It

may be some big failure, or many small ones. People become suspicious. The banks ask people to pay their loans, people sell securities to pay their debts, stock markets fall, people create runs on banks, those who have lost money restrict purchases, people are thrown out of work, earnings of corporations and individuals decline, and they can't pay their debts.

From every such experience, recovery came in time by natural causes. What causes it? Principally, because in such a period people consume more than they produce. Our present statistics of retail distribution show more sales than the factories are producing. One of these days a thousand merchants will discover that they haven't goods enough to supply even a limited demand, and they will order all at once. Then the upward cycle will start going again.

Wise legislation will help, and extravagance in cities, states, and the government will hinder, creating the fear that debts will not be paid. With prudent management of all forms of government, and faith in our country, the upward cycle will come with the regularity of clock-work.

TAXES \$1.00 A WEEK

It is claimed that the total of all taxation amounts to about \$1.00 a week per capita for the American people. The average man's family of five people is thus supposed to pay about \$250 a year in taxes, directly or indirectly. And yet it is difficult to get the average person much interested in the subject of politics or government.

He becomes indignant if some merchant charges him a dollar too much for some article. Yet the total cost of federal, state, and municipal government is claimed to be \$250 annually for his family, and he scarcely notices it. Nor does he take any steps to reduce that charge.

Or perhaps some politician comes around, and promises to grant special favors to the organization or element to which he belongs, and he votes for that candidate. Then as frequently happens, that politician does not know much about the science of government, and votes for enlarged expenditure, and thus lays heavier burdens on the average man.

Whether the average person pays his average proportion of the costs of government is a much debated question. Federal taxes on great incomes probably come mostly out of the people on whom they are assessed. But the federal taxes on corporations may come largely out of the public, since the corporations have a tendency

to add enough to their prices to pay their taxes. Taxes on real estate probably come largely out of the people who occupy that property. Landlords would not consent to own rented property, unless they could charge enough rent to pay their taxes, and leave a fair interest return.

The fact that one receives no bill from the government for taxes, does not prove he does not pay any. It makes no difference whether he pays a tax directly into the public treasury, or whether some business pays that tax and then adds it to the price of the product which it sells.

THE BURDENED COURTS

Crowded court dockets have come to the rule rather than the exception. From Maine to California, and from the highest court to the lowest, more offenders are being brought before the bar today than ever before in the history of the nation.

Optimists argue that this wave of law-breaking is but temporary and that when the pendulum swings back, and they say it must, crowded courts will be but memories. Those who look facts in the face, however, can see little or no relief in sight. The nation is buried beneath an avalanche of laws and ordinances. Criminals are more numerous and more audacious.

One way out of the problem—and it is a serious problem—is to repeal a few obsolete laws and cease prosecuting every trivial breach. The average man, in going about his ordinary affairs, cannot avoid breaking a great many laws. A large percentage of the cases cluttering the courts should not be there. Dreams of a crimeless age are the inspiration of the modern saturnalia of lawmaking but the fruits seem to be clogged courts and more lawlessness.

But as long as they insist on inventing new laws for the people to break, congress and the state legislatures are morally bound to provide enough judges. Today's conditions violate the fundamental law of the land. Every accused person is entitled to a speedy and public trial, and with court calendars clogged as they are at present a speedy trial is impossible.

Our Platform For The People Is:

1. Less taxation.	6. Return of river transportation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.	7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
3. Universal school books.	8. More efficiency in public offices.
4. Equity for farmers.	
5. Lower freight rates.	

People's Pulpit

Dear Editor:

The real intent of the medical laws is to build up, in this country, a medical aristocracy and an "orthodox" and pedantic one at that. These Medical Practice Acts, most of them, make one of the prerequisites to the granting of a license, the possession of a diploma from a medical college. This in face of the facts that six thousand years of human experience, of which we have a written history, have proven how foolish it is to expect a school, college, any special institution or course of study to confer brains or ability in any line or calling.

Had the ordinary medical idea of today been put in operation in military affairs, the world would not have had a Joshua, an Alexander, a Napoleon, a Grant, nor an Albert Sidney Johnson.

Merit—the ability to do the work is the only requisite to the entering or prosecution of any calling, office or function—recognized by natural external inimitable law; and all of the efforts of man to make something else a basis, have proven and will prove, sooner or later, futile and abortive. No college can make a doctor any more than it can change the leopard's spots. No examination by the most learned board whatsoever is a fair test of fitness—ability to cure disease is the

only test, passing an examination is not even an indication of fitness. It is more often the test of how closely related the one being examined is to a parrot. In the case *State vs. Biggs* 133rd, N. E., 735 the learned Court says:

"Besides the Legislature could no more enact that the practice of medicine and surgery shall mean practice without medicine and surgery than it could provide that two and two make five, because it cannot change a physical fact. And when it forbade treatment of all diseases, mental or physical, without surgery or reward, except by an M.D., it attempted to confer a monopoly upon that method of treatment and this is forbidden by the Constitution."

Gibbons vs. Ogden 9th Wheaton 203, this case further says: "Moreover the rights of property will not be permitted to be invaded under the guise of a police regulation for the preservation of health when such is clearly not the object and purpose of the regulation." 190 Ill. 28; 60 N.E. 98, 83.

This is something that the general public should know.

H. L. Van Tuyl, D.C.
Rock Island, Ill.

Dear Sir:
I received your booklet, also the

WRITE YOUR LETTERS FOR THESE COLUMNS

Mid-West Free Press and your letter and thank you for same. I read every word of both the booklet and Free Press. I have always admired Mr. Baker and the fight he is making against hypocrisy, greed and the human sharks that would like to devour all of us.

My wife and I have both been given up by our Doctor. Thirty-six years ago the Doctor told Mrs. Vogel and I that she had Bright's disease and could not live over a year. Correct diet and fresh mountain air with plenty of exercise has made her a well woman and she has since raised a family of three strong healthy children who have grown to manhood and womanhood.

In 1925 my doctor told me I had bad prostate glands and I would have to have an operation, and that I also had high blood pressure and could not live at the best over two years. I didn't feel that I was worth spending \$1,200 on for an operation if I only had two years to live so I thanked him for his information, paid for my visit and bid him goodbye.

For all I know I am well and hearty. I have lost 6 inches of my waist line and feel as fit as a 21-year-old. Exercise and proper combination of food done the trick.

I would like to have the Free Press but am unable to pay out the \$3 now. We have had three dry years with a low price for our hay two years and have not sold our last crop yet and can't even raise the money to pay taxes on our land, but will remember you

when times get better or we are able to sell our crop.

Very truly yours,
I. N. Vogel,
Arlington, Wyo.

Dear Sirs:

Please let us know how we stand on your books with the Midwest Free Press.

I am sending you a new name for 50c trial of your paper, C. W. Gwaltney, Roanoke, Va.

We get you a new name as often as we can. We have followed Mr. Norman Baker for the last four years and through his paper I have learned to (eat to live) and as I have been passed up by such doctors as Mayo Bros., having chronic ulcerative colitis, I feel thankful that America has such a man as Norman Baker who puts his all in showing people how to live.

We wish Mr. Baker success with his new radio station in Mexico.

Yours respectfully,
Frank H. Hodson,
St. Petersburg, Fla.

Dear Friends:

Please send me five copies of your December 1 issue of The Free Press. I want them for the splendid paragraph by Mr. Baker about my friend Judge Rutherford. Seldom have I read a truer description of a man than Mr. Baker gave of the Judge.

I admire Mr. Baker's positive course of action very much also.

Sincerely,
H. R. Hewitt,
Oakland, Calif.

Gentlemen:

The Free Press is a first class paper and a truthful one, something which is very scarce among other newspapers, I am sorry to say. I do not want to miss a single one of your issues.

J. S.,
Muscatine, Ia.

Mr. Editor:

I wish to commend The Free Press and to wish you success in the future. The Free Press should be in every home in the United States. I am looking forward to the day when Norman Baker opens his new powerful radio station in Mexico.

H. Carpenter,
Omaha, Neb.

Mid West Free Press

Established 1930

LEO K. O'LEARY, Editor

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General Features and Hints for Women



Lingerie Makes A Merry Christmas Gift

By MARGOT HERZOG

What could be smarter or more appreciated than a gift of lingerie that has been made by the giver? Not a thing that we can think of. Nor does it take a lot of time and much expenditure on one's part to make this kind of present. A few yards of silk, some bits of lace and just a little time is enough to turn out the grandest gifts imaginable. McCall 7212, shown at the top of the page, presents one of the most luxurious ideas in lingerie gifts. It's a negligee that would be welcomed with exclamations of joy on any fashionable's part. It can be made of satin, or silk or of velvet, and it is as up-to-date with its shirred puffed sleeves, its high neckline, its flower decoration and its long slender silhouette as one could wish. Simple to make, too . . . it's a matter of the small decorative touches outlined which give it its innate chic.

Next on our list of exquisite lingerie gifts is a slip, McCall 7051. Handsomely yoked with lace, long and slender so that a frock slips perfectly over it, this slip is a desirable item in any modern's wardrobe. And in just about the time it takes to say "one, two, three," or nearly that anyway, it's quite possible to sew up this smart, wearable, absolutely necessary slip. Note the pleasure that it is received with, when

on Christmas day it is taken from its gay be-ribboned festive box. It's not possible to have too many slips in one's possession. Pastel or white heavy crepe, with ecru lace for a rich finishing touch is the combination most approved.

The nightgown next in our drawing, McCall 23, is a fitted affair that uses a piece of lace on one side of the bodice and smartly contrasts this with silk on the other. An Empire effect is achieved with the high waistline, the tie and the use of a charming bit of applique just under the lace. Lace is also used to edge the hemline, though if one prefers, this might be left off. The pantie which is next in line is the kind of gift any school girl or for that matter, any woman adores. The dabs of lace at either side are sufficient decoration . . . beauty of color and quality of silk make this an appreciated present. McCall 6803 is a more lavish present, being a pair of lounging pajamas that should make the heart feminine flutter with joy. Long drapey sleeves, with lace inserts, a simple V neckline, and wide, graceful trousers make this pajama ensemble a truly elegant affair. Velvet can be used, though silk in plain colors or printed may also be used. McCall 24, the last bit of lingerie in our sketch, is another slip . . . this time one with a lace trimmed hem. Lace

BREAD CHEAPEST OF ENERGY FOODS

Keeping down the cost of the family's food means using a lot of bread—there is no getting away from that, apparently, nor from the problem of how to make bread count for most throughout the week in terms of nutrients and variety. For most families bread is probably the cheapest energy food. Once certain other essential kinds of food are provided, as a balance to safeguard health, bread can be used in emergencies "to fill up on" so that there may be food enough.

Tastes vary, of course, and costs likewise, in different parts of the country, but probably the cheapest bread is the one-pound loaf that is bought at the store for 5 cents—or sometimes for less if it is a day or more old. This bread is cheap because it provides more calories for the money than almost any other food would give, it is ready to use, without cost of fuel, or time or labor at home, except in the serving. There, however, in the serving, come the housewife's problems. How can loaf bread be served in enough different ways to prevent monotony? And to carry most food value?

Important Food Extender
Bread is one of the important food extenders. A little meat flavor, a little cheese, or egg, or fruit or vegetable can be made to go much farther when combined in some way with bread, and the bread is then made to seem like something else. And—not forgetting food values—these combinations can often be made into a whole meal in one dish.

The simplest combination, no doubt, and one of the best for the money, is plain milk toast. In food value, white bread provides chiefly the fuel value of its starch. There is also some protein from the wheat and some added food value if the bread is made with milk instead of with water alone. There is no better supplement to bread than milk, for it contains more of the values bread lacks than does any other single food. French toast made of slices of bread dipped in egg and milk and browned in fat is considerably more nutritious than bread by itself, and it tastes very different, too. The egg adds proteins, minerals, and vitamins, little of which are found in the bread.

Appetizing Dishes
Ground beef is cheap. When broiled on slices of toasted bread, the bread takes up the juices and the flavor of the meat, and makes an appetizing dish for dinner, lunch, or supper. A cheese sandwich, toasted and served with tomato sauce is almost a whole meal in one dish, for the cheese adds some of the necessary values and the tomatoes fill out the rest. Onion soup with toast and cheese can be used in much the same way, for it, too, contains most of the necessary kinds of food.

The nutrition specialist always points out in any discussion of bread the importance of using at least some each week that is made from whole-ground grain. A grain of wheat, rye, oats, or barley is composed largely of starch, but also contains proteins, some minerals, especially phosphorus, iron, and calcium, and some vitamins, especially A and B. The minerals and vitamins, however, are found almost entirely in the germ and the outer coats of the grain, and these parts are separated as the grain goes through the milling process. In the white flours, or any highly milled form, these very nutritious parts of the grain are usually lost. Whole wheat or graham flour, and the whole-ground grains of other kinds retain those important values.

trims the yoke as well, with an applique smartly added. Remember our advice . . . no one ever has too many slips. And don't forget . . . they aren't at all difficult to make. For that matter none of the lingerie pieces illustrated are. And what a happy Christmas awaits the friends who receive them on that most festive of all holidays.

OUR READERS' COOKING

Steamed Suet Pudding
1 cup chopped suet
1 cup molasses
1 cup sweet milk
1 cup seeded raisins
1 cup currants
1 teaspoon soda dissolved in the milk
2 cups flour
Mix all together, put in a double boiler and steam two hours.

Sauce for Suet Pudding
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon flour
1 tablespoon butter
Mix all together. Pour over this, 1 cup boiling water and let come to a boil. Season with vanilla. One egg can be added if desired. — Mrs. Mae Barrett, Orangeville, Ill.

Cranberry Salad
2 cups sugar
½ cup water
1 lb. cranberries
1 cup chopped nuts
1 cup chopped celery
1 cup chopped apples
1 tablespoon gelatin
1 tablespoon lemon juice
Boil sugar and water; add cranberries and cook until they pop; add gelatin which has been moistened with two tablespoons water; let cool and add lemon juice, chopped nuts, celery and apples. Pour into molds, serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Enough for 10 servings.—E. D. Muscatine, Iowa.

Pineapple Salad
1 small can crushed pineapple
½ cups shredded cabbage
¼ cup cheese cut fine
1 cup marshmallows cut fine
1 cup nuts
Mix these ingredients together and use the following dressing.
2 eggs well beaten
1 cup sugar
1½ tablespoons flour
Juice of the pineapple
Mix the sugar and flour and add to the eggs and juice. Cook in a double boiler until thick. Cool before using.—Mrs. E. M. Moline, Ill.

Chocolate Fudge
3 cups sugar
3 tablespoons cocoa
2 tablespoons Karo
½ teaspoon salt
¾ cup milk
1 tablespoon butter
1 teaspoon vanilla
½ cup nut meats
Cook sugar, cocoa, Karo, butter, salt and milk until it forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Set aside until nearly cold. Add vanilla and beat until creamy. Pour into oiled pans and cut in squares.—Mrs. Elmer Clifton, Bettendorf, Iowa.

Nut Bread
2 cups flour
½ cup chopped walnut meats
2 heaping tablespoons sugar
Pinch salt
1 tablespoon melted butter
2 teaspoons baking powder
1½ cups milk
Mix all ingredients thoroughly and put in greased bread tin. Let stand one hour and bake one hour in a slow oven.—Mrs. G. M. Phillips, Illinois City, Ill.

In This Our Second Year of Selling the
GENUINE WUNDERFLOWER LILY OF THE VALLEY CHRISTMAS PACKAGE

we are prepared as heretofore to supply you with this delightful Christmas Gift. Of the many who bought from us last year, all were highly pleased. It is wonderful, mysterious and fascinating.

THOMPSON'S HARDWARE STORE

Proceedings Of Board Of Supervisors

Muscatine, Iowa, October 2, 1932.

The Board of Supervisors, Muscatine County, Iowa, met in adjourned session with all members present.

Supervisor Fred R. Kaufmann, Chairman, presided.

The minutes of September 12, 13, 14, 20 were read and approved.

It was moved by W. J. Barclay, seconded by George Sauer, and carried that the County Auditor be instructed to make refund warrants to Lena Ripson, Durant, Iowa, for \$14.96, and to S. G. Stein, Muscatine, Iowa, for \$53.77, because of erroneous assessments.

The County Auditor's list of warrants issued during the month of September were found correct after comparing same with stubs and cancelled warrants.

On motion duly seconded and carried, the Board adjourned.

Fred R. Kaufmann, Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: Kenneth Coder, Auditor of Muscatine County, Iowa.

Muscatine, Iowa, October 5, 1932.

The Board of Supervisors, Muscatine County, Iowa, met in adjourned session with all members present.

Supervisor Fred R. Kaufmann, Chairman, presided.

It was moved by J. Henry Schafer, seconded by W. J. Barclay, and carried, that the following quarterly reports be approved and filed: Kenneth Coder, County Auditor; G. C. Parks, County Recorder; E. C. Erwin, Clerk of the District Court; William Schoenig, Constable; J. C. Coster, Justice of Peace; W. S. Miller, Constable; H. D. Horst, Justice of Peace.

It was moved by W. J. Barclay, seconded by J. Henry Schafer, and carried, that the suspension of tax recommended by the Council in the Town of Nichols of Herman and Benedict Hintzel be rejected.

It was moved by A. J. Altekruse, seconded by W. J. Barclay, and carried, that the tax of Flora A. Stephens be suspended as recommended by the Council in the Town of Nichols.

On motion duly seconded and carried, the following Domestic Animal Claims were allowed: Francis O'Toole, 2 Geese, 1 Pig, \$4.50; Homer G. Ochiltree, 1 Sucking Calf, \$10.00.

It was moved by W. J. Barclay, seconded by A. J. Altekruse, and carried, that the bond of C. A. Hahn, Soldier's Relief Commissioner, and the monthly report of E. D. Bradley, County Superintendent, be approved and filed.

On motion duly seconded and carried, the Board adjourned.

Fred R. Kaufmann, Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: Kenneth Coder, Auditor of Muscatine County, Iowa.

Anderson, W. C., mileage and killing weeds \$1.44

Allen, Ernest, pay roll 27.50

Adams, Leo, pay roll 3.60

Arp, Herman, by agreement 25.00

Altekruse, A. J., Sup per di & mi 42.70

Adams Co., J. D., repairs on machinery 64.67

Anderson, W. W., Wapsie groceries 23.56

Asthalter, E. J., school supplies 1.80

Axel, Werner, Muscatine groceries 49.50

Allen, Ernest, pay roll 23.00

Brown, Frank, pay roll 5.00

Benner, Lee, pay roll 80.50

Berens, Charley, pay roll 15.00

Briggle, Will, pay roll 10.00

Bujewski, Ed., pay roll 100.00

Baker, Roy R., by agreement 20.00

Baker Paper Co., superintendent supplies 5.10

Barry-Althaus Hdw. Co., repairs County Home and County road machinery 19.19

Battersons Store, provisions County Home 54.23

Benjamin Hershey Hospital hospital services 8.00

Banner Tea Co., Wapsie groceries 7.65

Berg, E. W., Bloomington groceries 27.00

Berg, E. W., Muscatine groceries 2.00

Bloom Grocery, Muscatine groceries 105.50

time rent ----- 7.00

Bradley, E. D., expense account 33.54

Bridges Grocery, Muscatine groceries 13.50

Burkart, C. W., Wapsie groceries 7.50

Butz's Fair, supplies County Home .90

Bomke, F. H., coal Jail and Relief shed ----- 209.51

Chant, Harold, pay roll 66.00

Chapman, Geo., pay roll 100.00

Cosad, Sam, pay roll 96.61

Clark, Arthur, pay roll 94.20

Carter, Ray, pay roll 35.20

Carter, Alfred, pay roll 29.00

Comstock, M. F., pay roll 230.00

Collison, Chas., pay roll 57.50

Cochran, Will, pay roll 64.00

Chelf, Chet, pay roll 64.95

Coder, Kenneth, express to offices ----- 7.30

Cracker, Andrew, compiling data sheets ----- 88.20

Cline, Albert, live stock County Home 9.50

Copeland, Eva, cook County Home 30.00

Carlisle, Francis, pay roll 5.50

Caple, H. B., Muscatine groceries 9.50

Carlson Bros., superintendent supplies ----- 5.00

Chaudoin, G. A., electrical supplies ----- 25.52

Christiansen, Thomas A., library books ----- 6.10

Clark, Harry E., hauling books and supplies ----- 7.5

Conklin, Austin, Muscatine rent ----- 10.00

Coon, H. L., supplies County Home ----- 1.00

Colling-Hill Lumber Co., supplies County Home and repairs on County machinery ----- 20.63

Coyne, Mark, supplies County Home ----- 1.75

Crawford Tractor Co., repairs on machinery ----- 7.29

Crescent Printing Co., school supplies ----- 4.80

Crow, Everett, Muscatine rent ----- 6.35

Crow, Fred R., Sweetland groceries ----- 35.40

DeVore, Glenn, pay roll 15.00

Dietrich, R., pay roll 44.00

Dunker, Roy, pay roll 87.20

Dillon, John, silo filling County Home ----- 4.00

Denney, Wm., Sub final Est. No. 5 ----- 192.31

Daugherty, Chas., kitchen help County Home ----- 20.00

Dietrich, R., pay roll 52.40

Davis, Mrs. Jeff, Muscatine time relief ----- 12.00

Dethoff Hdw. Co., repairs and supplies County Home ----- 5.60

Diercks & Froehner, Muscatine groceries ----- 92.75

Dillions Grocery, Muscatine groceries ----- 19.70

Dipple, Henry, refund on duplicate head tax ----- 11.00

Dora & Sons, Ed., drayage ----- 17.97

Duncan, Guy, Muscatine groceries ----- 106.00

Edwards Grocery, Muscatine groceries ----- 12.00

Eberling Grocery, Muscatine groceries ----- 12.00

Economy Welding Shop, repairs on machinery ----- 4.00

Edwards Grocery, Muscatine groceries ----- 56.93

Eitman Grocery, Geo., Muscatine groceries ----- 12.00

Eitman, Bros., Muscatine groceries ----- 18.70

Fowler, Thomas, pay roll 57.50

Fielhaber, J. E., ----- 86.80

Freese, Harry F., pay roll 43.20

Fix, Ray, pay roll 7.60

Ford, Vernon, pay roll 27.50

Fahey, Margaret, Muscatine time rent ----- 10.00

Fitzgerald, J. H., Muscatine groceries ----- 15.76

Freyermuth Shoe Store, Bloomington clothing ----- 1.65

Frees Grocery, Geo., Muscatine groceries ----- 8.50

Fridley Grocery, J. T., Muscatine and Bloomington groceries ----- 6.75

Fuhlmans Grocery, Muscatine groceries ----- 15.76

Fulliam, Mrs. Vina, Muscatine rent ----- 71.45

Figg Tire Shop, repairs on machinery ----- 10.00

Garrison, Wm., pay roll 105.50

Grimm, Ed., pay roll ----- 97.60

Grolla, Walter, pay roll 88.55

Garrison, Wm., pay roll 27.00

Gtrady, H., silo filling County Home ----- 3.00

Grimm, Walter, pay roll 2.00

Greenwald, Lawrence, compiling data sheets ----- 75.00

Grimm, L. E., compiling data sheets ----- 148.00

Ginn & Co., school books ----- 7.01

Glatstein Stores, supplies Jail and County Home ----- 3.30

Godfrey Grocery, Muscatine time groceries ----- 60.45

Godfrey Grocery, G. F., Muscatine groceries ----- 2.00

Goss, D. D., E. E., dental services Jail ----- 12.00

Great Western Supply Co., supplies Janitor and County Home ----- 27.79

Healy, Joe, pay roll 55.25

Hart, Jim, pay roll 66.30

Healy, C. K., pay roll 145.50

Holling, Fred, pay roll 4.40

Henning, A. W., pay roll 92.20

Holladay, Jim, pay roll 12.15

House, Nathan, pay roll 57.50

Hawk, Roy, pay roll 57.50

Hoffman, Miriam, extra Auditor's office ----- 57.50

Huff, Adeline, extra Welfare office ----- 60.00

Healy, Mike, road right of way by agreement 131.25

Hintermeister, H. O., pay roll ----- 11.20

Huber, Geo., pay roll 3.00

Holmes, A. J., pay roll 2.25

Hahn Paint & Varnish Co., paint Jail and Court House ----- 2.25

Hahn Paint & Varnish Co., paint County Home ----- 74.00

Hanrahan, W. L., provisions County Home ----- 10.00

Hass, Harry E., Muscatine groceries ----- 1.00

Havemann, Bill, Muscatine groceries ----- 5.00

Havemann Bros., Muscatine groceries ----- 5.00

Haynes, Mrs. Walter, Muscatine rent ----- 5.00

Haynes & Pace, relief coal ----- 7.29

Hazlett, D. C., Wapsie relief ----- 4.80

Healy, C. K., expense account ----- 6.35

Henderson's Garage, repairs on machinery ----- 35.40

Hermann & Co., road supplies ----- 15.00

WHY MOTHERS DIE IN CHILDBIRTH

From Modern Living Magazine

By T. Swann Harding

It was a very long hall that Mr. Baker looked down. It was a very clean hall. It smelled unpleasantly of antiseptics. Many doors led off at each side of it. But from where he sat Mr. Baker continually watched just one door—right there at the end of the hall. Mr. Baker was alternately smoking, or rather half-smoking, cigarettes, and chewing his finger nails in what the doctor humorously called the "husband's alcove." Mrs. Baker lay somewhere back of that door at the end of the corridor, lay probably suffering terribly, for she was about to become the mother of their fifth child. Mr. Baker distinctly disliked hospitals.

The other four children were at home with a neighbor. Mr. Baker had no extra money to hire help. As a matter of fact, he didn't know just how he was going to pay for this "party" anyway. It would probably set him back at least three hundred dollars, maybe more—more if they had to have a specialist, of course. His family doctor had seemed very calm about it all, though; he had said Mrs. Baker could easily have come to the hospital tomorrow. But Mr. Baker had called the doctor again last evening at eleven; the doctor had come somewhat testily. Suddenly at two o'clock in the morning the doctor hastily called an ambulance and a wild ride to the hospital began.

Now it was nearly twelve o'clock the night of that day and Mr. Baker was in the husband's alcove watching that door. Behind it were his doctor and a nurse. Once when it was held open momentarily, he had seen his doctor, sitting on the bed, throw back his head and laugh and slap his knee, and the nurse had been doubled up with laughter, too. Somehow Mr. Baker didn't like that. When, on rare occasions, an attendant came out of that door or made to go into it, Mr. Baker rose and half ran after the white-clad figure, a question on the tip of his tongue. But usually Mr. Baker was ignored.

Now very suddenly the nurse came out at a run. Mr. Baker dashed after her. It seemed he must know how things were going. She stopped abruptly and addressed him impatiently: "Now will you please not make a damned fool of yourself, Mr. Baker? We have never lost a husband yet. Stay in the alcove. Mrs. Baker is coming along perfectly all right." Then she ran on and left him standing there. He threw his half-smoked cigarette on the floor and ground it with his heel. He swore. He returned to the husband's alcove. In a few minutes the nurse rushed back with several mysterious things in her hands.

A half hour passed. Mr. Baker heard the elevator door grate open, then the fast, trotting footsteps of a rather heavy man running down the hall. Suddenly the man came into sight, tearing off his coat and vest as he ran. He dropped them right in the middle of the floor and hastily rolling up his sleeves dashed through the door and into the room where were Mrs. Baker, the family doctor and the nurse. After that nothing happened for an hour except the hastening of various nurses to and from the room, and Mr. Baker dared stop none of them. This hospital stuff was cold, clammy business, he thought.

Now at length the two doctors came from the room, arm in arm, talking rapidly, somewhat animatedly, in nervous, jerky sentences. . . . Something about a bad tear. . . . Never can stop a hemorrhage like that. . . . Might have done better if we hadn't used an instrument. . . . Do you suppose the pituitrin was all right? Oh, well, these things happen with the best of us on the job.

Mr. Baker stood out meekly, hoping they would notice him. The family doctor did. Looking away from Mr. Baker's eyes, in a voice strangely muted, as if significant of some unpleasant duty waiting to be performed, the doctor said: "All done, Baker. . . . You are a father again." He paused, wet his lips, and then looking once directly into Mr. Baker's eyes, in his own eyes a pity he could not conceal, he added: "I—I'm sorry—Baker—but the nurse will tell you all about it."

The doctor went off and left a very befuddled husband standing there in the cold corridor of the hospital, a father again and what else? What had the doctor tried to tell him? Time had suddenly become a great uncrossable gap between the awful confusion of the present moment and knowledge that would come only when the nurse came. Beating back a host of fears, Mr. Baker stood there in the middle of endless time.

After what seemed to Mr. Baker like eternity but probably was not more than ten minutes, the nurse came through that significant door at the end of the corridor. She was looking over a report as she walked. She seemed to be drowsing something. Trim, white clad, she walked in the quiet corridor. The clock pounded

out its seconds, pounded them into Mr. Baker's head with painful monotony. Suddenly he confronted the nurse and she must have seen the pathetic look of appeal in his eyes. As if reading a report, with a great weariness, she recited the time of the birth of the child, its weight, its fine condition. "But," she added in the same dull voice, "the mother succumbed. She never came out of the ether. She died before she could give us a message for you. You must brace yourself for such things, Mr. Baker." The nurse went on down the hall.

Somewhere somebody keeps statistics of those things. They are all on cards. They are later printed as dull tables—tables of names, figures, and dates of women who died during childbirth. There is nothing in these tables about the anguish the Mr. Bakers feel when the women they love, have made their lives with, are taken from them by a grim death wielding the knife of an obstetrical surgeon. There is nothing there about the bankrupting three hundred, or five hundred, or one thousand dollars the Mr. Bakers must pay. There is nothing there about a desolate father facing a home with five motherless children, no increase in salary, and the necessity of somehow doing for them. There is nothing in these tables about the suave but incompetent specialist who drives up in his expensive foreign car, uses instruments or drugs where he should let Nature take her own easy course, wonders casually just what error he might have made, and breezes away to his golf course.

Statistics, we are told, make dull reading, but when interpreted they tell more heart-rending stories than the most powerful creations of fiction the world has known. Who, for instance, has ever painted a more tragic picture of death than we find in the statistics of maternal mortality? These statistics show that in this country, our forward-looking, progressive America, often called the most modern of nations, more mothers die in childbirth than in any other part of the earth where records of such catastrophes are kept. In cold, unchallengeable figures they show that in the United States 7 out of every 1,000 women die in the process of giving birth to children. And while so many American mothers are dying in childbirth, comparative statistics gathered from European countries show that for every 1,000 births recorded in the Ukraine, only 1.6 mothers die; that in Sweden only 2.3 mothers are lost per 1,000 babies born; that in Austria only 2.1 out of 1,000 mothers fail to see the infants they have carried and delivered; that in France only 2.3, in Russia only 2.4, in Denmark only 2.5, in The Netherlands only 2.8, in Finland only 2.9 and in Norway only 3 mothers die for every 1,000 who are delivered of offspring.

These figures do not make pleasant reading for Americans, in whose great country 7 mothers are lost out of every 1,000 who go through labor pains so that sons and daughters may be born to carry on the great work of the world, to perpetuate the mighty traditions of our people. We have used the word "only" in a comparative sense only, in giving the above figures. All of these deaths of young mothers are deplorable; 7 out of 1,000 is disgraceful.

Looking again at statistics we find that in Great Britain the death rate of mothers is 4.4 per 1,000 live births against our 7 deaths for the same number of births. At Guy's Hospital in London the death rate was only 4.4 more than sixty years ago; childbirths are now handled there with a maternal death rate of only 1.03 per 1,000 live infants born. Coming back home, where the staggering figure for the country at large is 7 deaths out of 1,000 mothers delivered of children, we find that right in New York City the Maternity Center Association, which has cared for 4,726 women since 1922, one-third of whom suffered from difficult and dangerous complications, has lost only 2.2 mothers for every 1,000 live children born. This is just one-third the normal death rate among mothers in childbirth for the same Bellevue-Yorkville district of that same city—but these latter mothers were cared for at other institutions and at hospitals. That shows what can be done. The figure of 7 mothers dying per 1,000 births shows what medical incompetence and gross carelessness are doing today.

Well, who is to blame? In February, 1931, the most prominent specialists in this line met in Washington, D. C. They were considering child health and also the maternal death rate in childbirths. Where did they place the blame for the high rate in this country? They placed it squarely upon the shoulders of our specialists, our doctors and our nurses. Whereas the Scandinavian midwife, who is efficient and competent, handles eighty cases of labor before she is considered qualified to enter general practice, the average practitioner of medicine in this country handles but from two to twelve

deliveries before he goes forth to do and dare.

Our physicians are poorly educated in this work of assisting at childbirth. In addition our specialists, as well as many of our general practitioners, have been taught to resort all too quickly to drugs and obstetrical operations as means for effecting quick delivery. Too seldom do they wait for Nature to do her own work. Possibly one cannot always blame the individual doctor, because frantic relatives often force his hand, or some mother who thinks she cannot bear pain demands relief. Even then he is unethical and untrue to his manifest duty when he administers drugs or uses violent instrumental means (operations with the knife) to effect a slightly difficult birth that Nature would finally take care of properly without the use of these agencies.

The same shocking lack of knowledge about maternity care prevails among our trained nurses. Their instruction in the subject is inadequate and very few States require demonstrated experience in handling labor cases on the part of their graduate nurses. Very few medical schools give decent post-graduate courses in obstetrical work and gynecology—these are the specialties which deal with maternal care during pregnancy and labor, and with the functions and diseases peculiar to woman's body. Half of the conditions which contribute to our high maternal death rate in childbirth are absolutely preventable if trained people are on the job and if physicians and mothers, too, are properly educated to do what should be done in such cases.

The death of Mrs. Baker, the mother whose tragic story we related in the opening paragraphs of this article, was directly attributable to the use of both drugs and surgeons' knives to force a birth that was coming on naturally. The general practitioner got excited. He called in a specialist when he would not have needed one had he been properly educated himself. The specialist had an early morning golf engagement and so, instead of waiting, he blustered in and forced the birth along. The child survived finely. Unfortunately, the mother died. Oh, well, one can hear the specialist say to himself, the total charge for the unhappy business would be about five hundred dollars, for we had better let that beggar down easily. And somewhere in the card index Mrs. Baker's death would be recorded among the ten thousand such deaths annually that are needless, preventable, and in a very real sense murderous. For of the sixteen thousand mothers who die in childbirth in this country annually, a full ten thousand of them die unnecessarily. This is the conservative estimate of medical men and health experts. You and I might brand an even greater percentage of these maternal deaths as criminally unnecessary.

Do I hear the question: naturally, therefore, the organized medical profession of America is doing everything it possibly can to right this condition? Don't fool yourself. The organized American medical profession, as a body, is doing nothing of the sort (although some of its members are doing their best to lower the maternal death rate in childbirth). On the contrary, the organized American medical profession has fought tooth and nail, efforts made by the Federal Government through the Children's Bureau to educate practitioners, mothers and nurses in matters concerning childbirth.

Very prominent physicians, men like Drs. William Gerry Morgan, former president of the American Medical Association, Morris Fishbein, editor of its official Journal and Logan Clendening, have never neglected an opportunity to fight this humane and badly needed educational work. They have denounced it as "communism"; they have flayed the Federal Government for helping the States in this matter; they have whined that things are good enough as they are, and that the present slaughter of mothers should be permitted to continue.

It seems almost impossible to believe this, but it is absolutely true. A few years ago, under the Sheppard-Towner Act, the Federal Government spent a few million dollars—eleven million in about ten years of operation—providing educational facilities for doctors and nurses, and prenatal and postnatal information for mothers.

In many cases doctors implored the Government to provide this service and wrote in hearty thanks when it was provided. But the work was besieged by a constant drumfire of nagging and venomous disapproval on the part of organized medicine in its official journals.

The incompetent physicians, banded together in their powerful organizations, successfully fought to preserve their incomes. Though twenty-five thousand baby lives were being saved each year which were lost before this educational and protective work had begun, and though the maternal death rate in child-

birth was decreasing in the States where this merciful work was being carried on, the old-line doctors, who thought the work was cutting in on their specialized and individualized and highly profitable (in dollars and cents) practice, demanded its discontinuation. Their demands won the day. The education of mothers for the trials of pregnancy and labor was dropped.

In a social sense the condition is criminal. There is no little vestige of savagery about the action of organized medicine in so acting that organized efforts to lower the maternal death rate could not continue. We have in the American Medical Association not a scientific body, but a well-unionized trade guild determined to protest its own incompetent members and to increase the income of its supporters. So long as these aims stand first, so long will simple humanitarianism and rational, scientific care of the human body be neglected. In the amphitheater of the operating room when Mrs. Baker became a martyr to drugs and instruments sat the leering members of the American medical profession. They sat with thumbs down—like the cruel Roman emperors of long ago, who by this gesture condemned poor Christian converts to horrible deaths. They saw the finish. Then they went out to golf.

What can be done to change the conditions under which maternity murders are now committed? The Sutter Hospital in San Francisco furnishes one answer to this agonized question of American womanhood. This hospital provides mothers with sound, competent attention in childbirth and guarantees to do the whole blessed job, including a stay of ten days or a fortnight in the hospital, for one single lump payment of seventy-five dollars. That Sutter Hospital does this, and does it with a very low maternal death rate, at once dispenses of the idea that such care must be very expensive. It need not be at all. Sutter Hospital makes money for the group of physicians who run it. It is in no sense a charitable institution. It puts good medical work first and fees second, and it has consistently reduced fees ever since it was established rather than increased them.

Another thing that can be done to lessen the number of deaths at childbirth in this country has been successfully tried in Europe and is now in general operation there. In Scandinavia, in Holland, in Switzerland and in certain other European countries midwives are very carefully trained to care for labor cases. In some of these countries, the carefully trained midwives are then established where needed by the government; they are given homes and government salaries, and they perform their office for all who need it, rich and poor alike, noble and peasant.

These well-trained midwives predominate in the handling of labor cases in those countries quoted above as having low maternal death rates in childbirth. This completely disposes of the idea that the midwife is beneath contempt. Properly trained, she is far superior to the average ignorant bungling general practitioner of medicine in the United States.

For that matter look at what the midwife has done in the United States. In New Jersey where 21.7 per cent of all births are now handled by well-supervised and adequately trained midwives, the maternal mortality in childbirth today is 6.4 per 1,000 live births; in the State of Wyoming, where general practitioners of medicine handle 99.2 per cent of all cases of labor, the maternal mortality rate is 9 per 1,000 live births. In Scandinavia where the maternal death rate is far lower than ours, adequate midwife training has been the rule for two hundred years. Midwife service in these north European countries is free to the individual mothers. This service of mercy, of life-saving, is paid for out of taxation in these—according to bankers—"poor" countries, while rich America, with three billion dollars annually to spend on past, present and future wars, cannot spare one million dollars a year to establish a few maternity centers and give out a few educational pamphlets to expectant mothers on prenatal, natal and postnatal care.

We Americans should have a well and carefully organized system of midwife training, education and supervision. We should have close cooperation between these well-trained midwives and medical specialists who would always, as in Europe, be at call to assist in the handling of difficult cases. These midwives in the general run of things would handle most births without resort to drugs or to surgical instruments. They should be paid by the State, established where needed and should be expected to give their services to all mothers who require them.

We should also see to it that our general practitioners of medicine have better training in obstetrics (the scientific management of pregnancy and labor)—which

Please turn to page nine

NORMAN BAKER'S ANSWER TO FATHER COUGHLIN'S ADDRESS

NORMAN BAKER'S ANSWER TO—

On Sunday, November 20, the Rev. Father Charles E. Coughlin of the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, Mich., stated over a network of radio stations that he hoped the day would arrive soon when cancer was curable.

In answer to that statement Norman Baker, founder of the Baker Hospital at Muscatine, Ia., where CANCER IS CURABLE, has written a letter to the Rev. Father Coughlin from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, where he is building the world's largest radio station, in which he calls attention to the fact that cures of cancer by the Baker treatment have been proven in the District Court at Muscatine and the Federal Court at Davenport and asks the famous broadcasting priest to go on the air and tell the folks of America that Norman Baker, who possesses the formulas for the Baker cancer treatment, is willing to prove to the world that CANCER IS CURABLE, has been cured and is being cured at the Baker Hospital in Muscatine. Mr. Baker offers to accept 25 soldier boys from the government hospitals for free treatment who have been pronounced incurable and doomed to die of cancer, merit of the treatments to be judged by the results. Mr. Baker's letter follows:

Rev. Father Charles E. Coughlin,
c/o Shrine of the Little Flower,
Royal Oak, Michigan

Dear Father Coughlin:

On Sunday, November 20th you broadcast over a network of stations saying that you hoped the day would arrive soon when cancer was curable.

Now don't throw this letter in the wastebasket thinking it only the ramblings of a radio listener because I never heard you talk but Mr. Harry Spiegel of Chicago, Illinois, writes me saying that he did hear you say that and if you did then to prove the good work the good Lord is now bringing to you good information with facts and proof that Cancer is Curable.

Under separate mail I am sending you twelve booklets that I believe you will find the most interesting thing you ever read and will give you details that would be too lengthy to give in this letter.

It has cost me about \$225,000 in the past three years in an attempt to break down the false, misleading propaganda in the American press, placed there by the American Medical Association and medical groups who can truthfully be called the greatest commercializers on human souls that ever lived.

You are led to believe that cancer is not curable because you read newspapers, health columns with slogans that all commercial interests use, such as "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS" by the florist, "TELL THEM BY WIRE" by the telegraph company, and the giant medical octopus says "REGARDING CANCER IF YOU HAVE A LUMP OR A BUMP SEE YOUR DOCTOR." Now the first thing that you must ask is if you have a lump or a bump and you see a doctor, what has he got to offer you if there is a sign of cancer or tumor? "NOTHING!"

Please read pages eight and nine of this booklet which gives you the world's greatest authorities and who condemn Operations, Radium and X-Ray.

Now Father—you and I call a man ignorant if he went to college seven years to study a profession and came out not knowing how to correct any conditions that his profession calls for—in other words a doctor studies for seven years, graduates not knowing how to cure one human ailment, not even a common cold, and a Baltimore financier offers \$100,000 to the person who discovers a cure for a common cold.

Now in comparison to that the Dean of the Northwestern University recently released a press article regarding cancer stating that there are now about 50,000 cancer researchers trying to find a cure for cancer. They have been working hundreds of years with millions of dollars appropriated by the government, and millions by private donors, and recently they issued a statement that "WE ARE STILL IN THE DARK."

Personally I would be ashamed to be one of those researchers and show such gross ignorance when they say after of all that researching they do not know what cancer is, what causes it, or how to cure it, and to slap the public with insult. Dr. Joseph Colt Bloodgood of the John Hopkins Hospital comes out with a full page pictorial article in the New York Graphic,

saying that men should use rouge and lipstick to prevent cancer because that's why women do not have cancer of the lip as a rule. Ye Gods, Father, does Joseph intend to make sissies of all men?

Is it not interesting to you to read of the wonderful advancement of these researchers who splash an article now and then about some medical fellow because he has succeeded in planting a cancer germ in a rat's tail, or that the feeding of a certain thing to a mouse will cause his belly to swell and look like a tumor, or they have taken something and put it in a bottle and it looks like a cancer cell—how long before the public will be fed up on such tommy-rot and quit donating their money to an organized group of the American Medical Association or "Amateur Meat Cutters" or "M.D." known as the "More Dough" fellows, when the public should realize that 80 per cent of the money taken in by doctors of America comes to them from treatments by Operation, Radium, and X-Ray on cancer sufferers when they know that all such methods will not cure cancer or tumor.

You may say that is not true—then I refer you to page eight and nine of the booklet entitled "Cancer is Curable." In the first column Dr. Mayo says that 99 cases out of 100 of operations for breast cancer causes the cancer to return, and page 23 shows one of his jobs on a beautiful woman—the top picture shows the scar Mayos put on her body—mind you, Father, he sunk the knife in that beautiful woman's breast and possibly my actions if not words led her to believe there was a chance for a cure when I knew that 100 out of every 100 he operates on for cancer of breast causes the cancer to return in the same place and in the glands under the arm or on the neck. In this lady's case in five and one-half months on the neck and the breast, but the bottom picture shows that beautiful lady as she returned home cured of cancer of the breast at the Baker Hospital at Muscatine, Iowa.

Now look at the man's head on page 15—Mr. Mandus Johnson of Galesburg, Illinois. He had a little bruised spot on the temple when a piece of lumber hit him, and it grew and grew and the American Medical Association doctors tried to stop it but failed.

After the scalp was entirely eaten away by this cancerous condition he appeared at the Baker Hospital with the scalp on the top of his head eaten off exposing the dry skull, with an odor that would make you sick to stay in a hundred foot room with him.

After three treatments at the Baker Hospital the top layer of the skull was removed as shown on page 16, in view of an audience of 32,000 people at radio station KTNT at Muscatine, Iowa. You may ask why was this performed in front of the public at a radio station—simply because the doctors of the Medical Association controlled the press of America and with their political influence were trying to close my radio station and the Baker Hospital, where cancer victims were being cured after being pronounced incurable by those same doctors.

I realized if we would take the top of a man's skull off without pain, without the loss of a drop of blood and without anaesthetic that everybody would holler fake and quack which the medical profession has hollered since 1929, and if we had performed thefeat in the treating room of the Baker Hospital no one would have believed it and would have immediately said that Mr. Johnson died, so to convince the public thefeat was performed at station KTNT to show the people that Mr. Johnson was alive and glad to meet them. On the appointed night 50,000 people came to see him and a picture of the crowd is shown on page 18, and a few thousand of the automobiles that brought that crowd are shown on page 19.

Now you will ask why do the doctors fight the Baker treatment for cancer if it really cures cancer as Mr. Baker claims? On second thought you would not ask because today the world consists of ninety-five per cent of all inhabitants victims of greed for the Almighty dollar and if the picture of the good Lord was on that dollar 99.9 per cent of the world's population would be after it, therefore if the organized medics of the world would stop to investigate the Baker treatment for cancer and find that it cured cancer without Operations, Radium and X-ray, by the use of herbs and simple methods, they would automatically lose 80 per cent of their income by having to junk or throw away their operating rooms, radium supply, and X-Ray machines except for the taking of a few pictures by X-Ray.

and a few emergency operations, consequently no professional man, be it you or I, would quickly consider anything that would ruin our business—that is human nature the world over in your line and mine.

They have never closed the Baker Hospital—it is still open and I am now building this station KENT on the Mexican border, the largest in the world with 150,000 watts, and the world will be educated as it should be. This station is costing over \$250,000 and every conceivable medical society has brought pressure in Mexico to prohibit its erection and they have tried to stop the Mexican government from granting a permit to me but the doctors of Mexico are broadminded and have their mind on their work and set upon producing a cure rather than for the Almighty dollar.

While they cry quack and fake at me—if I were all they said I was I would be in the penitentiary for life for taking money under false pretenses but the quacks and charlatans that they are they drag me into court, not with a charge of quackery or fakery but the old petrified, stereotyped charge of practicing medicine without license, which charge they bring against every drugless healer, every religious healer that dares to affect a cure outside of the quackery of allopathy.

Our cures by the Baker treatment have been proven in both the District Court at Muscatine, Iowa in September, 1930, and in the Federal Court at Davenport, Iowa, in February 1932—this year—as shown on pages 4 and 5. On page five is the nice little check photo—this check for \$5,000 is payable to any person proving that our treatment does not, has not and is not curing cancer—that check was certified but there hasn't been one sucker who made an investigation and tried to secure it knowing that their investigation would prove that we did cure cancer, and the publicity of their findings would bring every American Medical Association doctor as a quack for taking money under false pretenses by misleading a cancer patient to believe he may get well by Operation, X-Ray or Radium.

You are interested in radio because you talk over stations, therefore read the letter on page seven from the Iowa Medical Society which plainly shows downright conspiracy in the first paragraph—then read my story on page 3 entitled "The Crime of America" a fight for the right to cure cancer.

After you read all of this, Father, go on the air and tell the folks of America that Norman Baker, who possesses the formulas for the Baker cancer treatment, is willing to prove to the world that CANCER IS CURABLE, has been cured, and is being cured at the Baker Hospital, Muscatine, Iowa, and to prove that to any government I will accept 25 soldier boys from the government hospitals, who are doomed to die of cancer and now pronounced incurable, and the treatments would be judged by the results produced upon those 25 soldier boys without any cost whatsoever for the treatment.

I make that challenge because Mr. Hines of the War Veterans Bureau says there are 400,000 soldier boys doomed to die of cancer—and before they die the organized medics want to get all their money as well as the money from their relatives, which is why the American Medical Association is fighting politically and otherwise to force the United States government to quit giving soldiers free hospitalization and have the government pay them a monthly pension so they can go home to their local doctor and hospitals and they can grab that money every month from the poor soldier cancer victim.

We have Catholics, Protestants and possibly a thousand other religious denominations all worshipping a God, and if they would all start to pray for the good Lord to do something quickly to help educate the public against the vicious cancer propaganda spread by organized medics—then the good Lord would have given one of the greatest blessings ever placed on humanity, but instead of this the devil has popped up and overridden the good Lord by permitting ministers from the pulpit to be controlled, dominated, influenced by a few doctors in their congregation who contribute to their support, and support them in the pulpit by spreading their false propaganda.

I believe that if there is a hell and a heaven they will all surely go to hell as we have several such ministers in the state of Iowa and some in my home town at Muscatine, Iowa, and they will never realize what they have preached from God's pulpit until they are on the way to

hell with a cancer on the end of their nose.

Yours very truly,

H. Baker

Box 163,
Laredo, Texas.

P. S.—If your church cares to investigate this treatment we ask you to select six cancer patients with external cancer, 2 virgin cases, 2 medium advanced cases and 2 cases pronounced incurable by their doctor, also six internal cancer cases same as above.

I will arrange for their treatment at the Baker Hospital, Muscatine, Iowa, which was founded by me in memory of my mother, one place which I would not permit to be operated in any manner but a high-class one, and committee of your church would be the judge of the merits of our treatments or whether cancer is curable without Operation, X-Ray or Radium after we have completed their treatment, charging them only board and room with treatment free.

Why Mothers Die In Childbirth

(Continued from page eight)

means at least as good training as have European midwives. We should likewise demand that our specialists really be specialists and actually know their specialty when it comes to labor. In this way we should not only save the lives of mothers and of babies, but we should vastly decrease the really alarming expenditure caused the average American family by the advent of a child. For no family should be bankrupted by such an undeniably happy event.

We must clear these money-changing doctors, with their thumbs down decreeing death, out of the temple of medicine where Mrs. Baker and ten thousand more mothers just like her die annually because of carelessness and haste on the part of these doctors. But if we want these things we cannot depend upon militantly organized American medicine to provide them for us. We must ourselves demand them so sternly that organized American medicine will hesitate to protect its pocketbook at the expense of dying mothers. Only insistent and powerful pressure from the suffering public can move our conservative doctors to so organize that they may serve us competently.

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Board Proceedings

(Continued from page Seven)

supplies County Home	138.92
Witcher, Allen, Muscatine groceries	24.50
Whitacre, L. A., Wapato groceries	2.40
Woolworth, F. W., supplies County Home	1.90
Yocom, Geo., pay roll	46.50
Yarek, Mrs. Henry, Muscatine rent	10.00
Young & Stanley, road supplies	6.06
Ziegler, F. M., Muscatine rent	24.00
Muscatine, Iowa, October 17, 1932.	

The Board of Supervisors, Muscatine County, Iowa, met in adjourned session with all members present.

Supervisor Fred R. Kaufmann, Chairman, presided.

It was moved by George Sauer, seconded by W. J. Barclay, and carried that County Treasurer's quarterly report be approved and filed.

On motion duly seconded and carried, the following Domestic Animal Claims were allowed: P. J. Mohansen, 1 Ewe, \$3.00; Fred Shepard, 1 Sheep, \$3.00; V. L. Jarvis, 1 Calf, \$3.00; C. O. Hine,

1 Sheep, \$3.00; Katherine Clausen, 6 Ewes, 5 Lambs, \$33.00.

After due examination of the several certificates of the County, City and Town, Township and School District Tax, the County Auditor was directed to prepare the following schedule showing the amounts to be raised in the various taxing districts and the levies for the year 1933.

Rate of Taxes for 1932	
Fund	Townships, Towns
State	8.
Soldier's Bonus	1.
County	4.5
Court Expense	1.5
Relief	3.
State Insane	2.7
County Insane	1.4
County School	1.
Soldier's Relief	9
County Bond Funds	2.
County Bond Fund	
Interest	1.2
Emergency	2.65
T. B. Eradication	3
Fair Ground Fund	2
Sec. Road Construction	2.
Sec. Road Maintenance	12.5
Sec. Road Const. or Main. 1/2	6
Co. Rd. Bd. Const. or Main. Fd.	1.9
Consolidated Tax Rate	47.35
	39.85

MILL LEVY

State	8.
Soldier's Bonus	1.
Monies and Credits	9.
School Districts	6.
General	1.
School House	1.
Total	1.

Bloomington Twp. Dist.	25.9
Cedar Twp. Dist.	15.
Cedar Twp. Cem.	.3
Fruitland Twp. Dist.	13.6
Fruitland Twp. Cem.	.2
Fulton Twp. Dist.	23.5
Fulton Ind. Dist. No. 3	15.4
Fulton Twp. Cem.	.2
Walcott Consolidated Ind.	31.5
Stockton Consolidated Ind.	22.8
Atalissa Ind. Dist.	46.
Goshen Ind. Dist. No. 2	16.4
Goshen Ind. Dist. No. 3	19.3
Goshen Ind. Dist. No. 4	28.1
Goshen Ind. Dist. No. 5	20.
Goshen Ind. Dist. No. 6	18.3
Goshen Ind. Dist. No. 7	46.5
Goshen Ind. Dist. No. 8	10.7
Goshen Twp. Cem.	.3
Lake Twp. Dist.	22.7
Lake Twp. Cem.	.3
Letts Ind. Consol. Dist.	23.4
Montpelier Ind. Dist. No. 1	22.5
Linn Groc. Ind. Con. Dist.	
Montpelier Ind. Dist. No. 2	31.2
Montpelier Ind. Dist. No. 3	22.7
Montpelier Ind. Dist. No. 4	31.6
Montpelier Twp. Cem.	.5
Moscow Twp. Dist.	19.
Moscow Ind. Dist.	50.5
Muscatine Ind. Dist.	72.9
Nichols Ind. Dist.	53.8
Orono Twp. Dist.	55.3
Orono Twp. Cem.	.5
Pike Twp. Dist.	31.7
Pike Twp. Cem.	.1
Seventy-Six Twp. Dist.	22.7
Sweetland Ind. Dist. No. 1	46.5
Sweetland Ind. Dist. No. 2	24.7
Sweetland Ind. Dist. No. 3	27.7
Sweetland Ind. Dist. No. 4	25.4
Sweetland Ind. Dist. No. 5	17.4
Sweetland Ind. Dist. No. 6	13.9
Sweetland Ind. Dist. No. 7	18.4
Sweetland Ind. Dist. No. 8	8.7
Sweetland Ind. Dist. No. 9	12.8
Sweetland Twp. Cem.	.1
Wilton Twp. Dist.	19.4
Wilton Ind. Dist.	82.3
Wapetonoc Twp. Dist.	20.5
Wapetonoc Twp. Cem.	.35
West Liberty Ind. Dist.	

AMOUNT TO BE RAISED

	General	School House	Transportation	Cemetery	Total
School Districts					
Bloomington Twp. Dist.	\$10,000				\$10,000
Cedar Twp. Dist.	3,300				3,300
Cedar Twp. Cem.		\$50			50
Fruitland Twp. Dist.	3,600				3,600
Fruitland Twp. Cem.		93			93
Fulton Twp. Dist.	6,000				6,000
Fulton Ind. Dist. No. 3	1,600				1,600
Fulton Twp. Cem.		125			125
Walcott Consol. Ind.	6,550	450			7,000
Stockton Consol. Ind.	7,000				7,000
Atalissa Ind. Dist.	6,500				6,500
Goshen Ind. Dist. No. 2	1,000				1,000

Goshen Ind. Dist. No. 3	1,100
Goshen Ind. Dist. No. 4	1,100
Goshen Ind. Dist. No. 5	1,200
Goshen Ind. Dist. No. 6	1,200
Goshen Ind. Dist. No. 7	2,300
Goshen Ind. Dist. No. 8	600
Goshen Twp. Cem.	
Lake Twp. Dist.	6,688
Lake Twp. Cem.	
Letts Ind. Consol. Dist.	3,395
Linn Grove Ind. Consol. Dist.	250
Montpelier Ind. Dist. No. 1	900
Montpelier Ind. Dist. No. 2	2,000
Montpelier Ind. Dist. No. 3	700
Montpelier Ind. Dist. No. 4	1,172
Montpelier Twp. Cem.	
Moscow Twp. Dist.	6,500
Moscow Ind. Dist.	1,500
Muscatine Ind. Dist.	196,000
Nichols Ind. Dist.	8,000
Orono Twp. Dist.	10,450
Orono Twp. Cem.	
Pike Twp. Dist.	7,500
Pike Twp. Cem.	
Seventy-Six Twp. Dist.	6,266
Sweetland Ind. Dist. No. 1	2,500
Sweetland Ind. Dist. No. 2	1,600
Sweetland Ind. Dist. No. 3	800
Sweetland Ind. Dist. No. 4	900
Sweetland Ind. Dist. No. 5	1,425
Sweetland Ind. Dist. No. 6	965
Sweetland Ind. Dist. No. 7	600
Sweetland Ind. Dist. No. 8	600
Sweetland Ind. Dist. No. 9	800
Sweetland Twp. Cem.	
Wilton Ind. Dist.	16,000
Wilton Twp. Dist.	7,600
Wapetonoc Twp. Dist.	8,000
Wapetonoc Twp. Cem.	
West Liberty Ind. Dist.	21,500

Muscatine, Iowa
October 17, 1932

Board of Supervisors

Muscatine, Iowa

Gentlemen:

We are nearing the completion of the three year road building program pledge to the townships by the Board of Approval. This means the completion of 58.96 miles of Class "A" local roads equitably distributed in all townships ready for a permanent surface. County trunk "P" is also completely built and ready for a permanent surface. The mileage is 9.58.

As per your request I am now ready to submit to you a plan for the surfacing of the Class "A" local roads. You are aware that the road laws divide the construction funds in the proportion of 65 to 35, 65 per cent being pledged to the county trunk system and expended under the exclusive jurisdiction of the County Board, and 35 per cent pledged to the local roads, also expended by the Board, but fitted to a selected program made by the nineteen-member Board of Approval. The 35 per cent fund is divided among the townships, as per order of the Board of Supervisors, in proportion to the area of the township and the mileage of roads.

It would take a long time in some of the townships to get much mileage of the gravelled roads with the 35 per cent local road construction fund because of the distance that some of the townships are away from the source of gravel supply.

Then you will also recall that you have not in any year levied optional construction levies which would have provided money in local road funds for gravel projects.

I have another plan, however, to submit to you to get the built local roads surfaced. Our county trunk system is now substantially finished. It is true, however, that some scattered construction jobs remain to be done in the near future. Also there are other structures and road bed sections in a temporary state, but for which there is no immediate necessity for new construction.

Setting then enough money aside for current funds to take care of the necessary construction of the county trunk system, it now appears that savings have accumulated in the 65 per cent county trunk construction fund that can be used to gravel Class "A" local roads. This would not be spent under a program directed by the Board of Approval because it is money in the 65 per cent construction fund. It can therefore be distributed over the roads that have been built in proportion to the surfacing cost per mile.

By taking advantage of prevailing low prices at this time it appears that the accumulated savings above would give us approximately 400 to 500 yards of gravel on every mile of Class "A" local road that has been built. I am therefore suggesting that as soon as such a program can be reviewed and sanctioned by the Highway Commission that we hold a public letting for the graveling of the 59 miles of Class "A" local roads with county trunk construction funds. Also at the same time that we receive bids for the surfacing of the 9.6 miles of county trunk "P".

The above plan is not to take from the 35 per cent local road construction funds, which must be expended for program approved by the Board of Approval. This graveling will then be done without neglect of people still residing, and who have homes and schools on unimproved roads, and the work should help in absorbing idle labor. I am also assuming that your policy of allowing no road funds to be overdrawn will be continued. I am also assuming that the \$95,000 of the \$300,000 in bonds voted by the people in 1926 will never be sold and expended as per your order.

I am submitting for approval in the gravel specifications the following:

- 400 yards of pea gravel or crushed rock shall be considered equivalent to 500 yards of class "A" gravel and 550 yards of class "B" gravel. This would practically eliminate class "A" or "B" gravel from commercial pits but not from private pits.
- River gravel deposits and pits will be considered provided

Please turn to page fifteen.

JOIN NOW

ACT TODAY



UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA

A SINGLE UNIT FARM PLAN ORGANIZATION

L. A. LOOS, Pres.
Hedrick, Ia.

HOWARD TELLS OF FARMER'S PLIGHT

Nebraska Representative Asks Square Deal For Agriculture

As the kept press does not give the farmer's side of what is going on at Washington, it should interest our readers to read a few remarks by Representative Howard of Nebraska. He seems to know how much chance the farmer has of getting a fair deal at Washington.

Quote from Congressional Record, December 7, 1932:

"Mr. Howard: Mr. Chairman, yesterday some members of the House listened to the annual message of the President of the United States. I was asked by the newspaper boys for an expression of my opinion regarding the message, and, being always desirous of loosing no speech which might be regarded as unhappy in the ears of my president, I told the boys I thought my best description of the message would be to say that it was magnificent, magnificent in its silence with reference to the greatest problem now confronting the American people, the problem of a square deal for the primary interest of the United States—agriculture. (Applause)

Agriculture Ignored

"I am at a loss, Mr. Chairman, to understand how our President on an occasion like this could have contented himself with addressing to the Congress a message containing practically nothing that might be construed as a recommendation for legislation in behalf of that great primary interest.

"I understand that our President is learned in the letters. Oh, he must have heard that long ago another President of the United States, speaking to his Cabinet one day, said:

"Gentlemen, I am fully persuaded that the best stone in the foundation upon which rests the House of our Republic is the American farm?"

"And in the vastness of his knowledge, certainly he remembered how long years afterward another President, Abraham Lincoln, speaking to his own Cabinet one day, quoting the words of Jefferson, applauded them and said he desired to add one sentence, namely, that no house can be safe with an impaired foundation."

"Mr. Chairman, it does seem to me that our President ought to realize along with all intelligent men and women in America that the foundation stone of the American farm has been impaired, and impaired by governmental hands."

Pushed Into Ditch

"Right here and now I want to correct a general expression I have so often heard, which is wholly false, namely, that agriculture has fallen into the ditch of depression. This is not true. Agriculture is down in the ditch, it is true, but agriculture did not fall into the ditch; agriculture was pushed into the ditch by governmental hands, and, my friends, no other hand than the hand of the Government can lift agriculture out of the ditch. By this I do not mean this Congress should grant anything in the nature of relief to agriculture. I despise that word so often employed with reference to agriculture. I am not asking legislation for the relief of agriculture. I am demanding legislation to give agriculture a square deal along with every other industry under the flag. (Applause)

"Is it possible that our good President does not really know

Martin Weiss High Point Man Of Iowa Grain Judging Team

Martin Weiss, son of Mrs. Mary Weiss of Muscatine, Iowa, emerged from a season of competition with other colleges in the Midwest as the high point man on the Iowa State College grain judging team this fall.

At the American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City, Martin made a new individual record for that exhibition and also aided his team in setting a new team record. The grain judging team placed fourth at the International Livestock Show at Chicago Nov. 26. Martin emerged from this contest as the fourth highest individual in the competition.

He helped design and build the Farm Crops and Soils Department float which was awarded first prize in the Veishea, annual all-college celebration, parade last May.

Martin is a junior in the Farm Crops and Soils Department. He will obtain the degree bachelor of science in June, 1934.

the distress of that primary interest in America? It does not seem possible. Oh, if he could only come with me and I could get him to lift his eyes away from the floor long enough I would like to have him look upon the scenes of desolation in all the farm zones in our country.

"Mr. Chairman, I am not an alarmist; I am not a pessimist. I am always an optimist, but optimist though I am, I can easily without a prescient eye see harbingers of danger to our country in that day in which we become a people who may fairly be designated as a homeless people. The strength of our Republic has been largely in the fact that we were a home-owning people, but I tell you, my colleagues, that if the process of ejecting people from their homes under mortgage foreclosures shall go forward for a few years longer, as it is now proceeding in our country out where I live, very, very soon this will be a republic of the homeless.

Mortgage Foreclosures

"Why, the President ought to have been able to gather from the records the facts that in many of the States the great burden of the suits that are filed in the courts is the foreclosure of mortgages. What does he do in an effort to alleviate the situation of the mortgage victim? Nothing at all. He never has done anything. He may have a heart of interest. He has never seen it. I have never seen any indication of it."

"Speaking of hearts, I heard John Simpson, president of the National Farmers' Union, say that he had a scientific friend who had invented a machine by the aid of which he could just turn a little crank and take an X-ray picture. He said his friend gave him that little machine, which was no larger than the average reel on a fishing rod, and told him to try it on a friend of his. He said, 'The first friend you see walking down the street wearing a light-colored coat you walk within a distance of about 10 feet of him and turn the crank and then darken the machine and take it over to a photographer and have it developed, and you will be surprised how perfect the picture will be with reference to the interior anatomy of that man.'

President X-rayed

"Well, he said he did that. He walked out on the street, and, lo and behold, the very first man he saw walking down the street garbed in a light-colored coat was the President of the United States. He wanted to be respectful, so he did not get too close to him; but he went close enough to point the little machine at him

Please turn to page fifteen

Seed Growers Gleaning Rich Harvest In British Columbia

Vancouver, B. C. — Undaunted by conditions that have made farmers elsewhere almost lose faith in their occupation, British Columbia farmers have again established that the old adage "if at first you don't succeed — try, try again" is sound advice.

Realizing that the climate and geographical location of this province places B. C. in an unique position, they determined to show that their province can do what any other part of the world has accomplished and they have succeeded.

As a result of their unswerving courage and abiding faith in their province they have established the truth that millions of dollars hitherto sent out to other countries can be kept at home, thereby assisting to readjust the exchange rate and make money for themselves.

They have proved that Canada need not import seed other than samples from world leaders.

Herman Trelle, wizard of the Peace River, last week was acclaimed wheat king at the Chicago International Hay and Grain Show for the fourth time.

He has shown that seed grown in the north excels any grown in the south. It germinates more evenly and is of far superior quality.

C. W. Sterling of Sidney, Vancouver Island, won first for field peas.

Records, although incomplete, show that B. C. farmers are steadily winning from other countries the seed markets that took millions of dollars out of this country just because the local men did not try to keep them here.

Possessing an ideal climate, with varied and fertile soil, the Fraser Valley offers immense possibilities for the development of a profitable seed producing industry.

Millions of dollars of seeds have been imported into Canada annually.

Agricultural experts declare those seeds could be produced locally to the benefit of the farmer

and the community generally. "We should be able to produce all lines of seed if we go the right way about it," declared John Clarke, manager of the Brackman-Ker Milling Co. Ltd., one of the largest seed companies in the Province.

"The quality of seed produced at Sumas includes clover grasses, peas and cabbage, has been excellent and indicates what can be done," he added.

The latest report of the Seed branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture reveals the possibilities of this industry.

Canada imports, chiefly from the United States, nearly 10,000,000 Timothy seeds annually, having a retail value of \$1,000,000.

Imports of red clover amounted to 2,468,761 pounds in 1931, but owing to increase in home production, imports in this variety have shown a large drop to 61,534 pounds.

At the retail price of 18 cents a pound, Canadian farms produced \$400,000 more Red Clover seed in 1932.

Canada also imports many varieties of fine grasses, running as high as \$1 per pound which could be easily produced locally.

Another large importation is field corn seed, 2,000,000 pounds being imported annually mostly from the United States.

The raising of seed corn on the prairies has taken a forward step in that for the first time the Government has accepted the local seed and registered it.

The fact that a Canadian seed corn that will ripen on the great stock growing plains of Canada is of tremendous importance to the stock industry.

Millions of pounds of vegetable seeds are also imported annually, including in pounds, 150,000 beets, 60,000 carrots, 400,000 corn, 30,000 cucumber, 13,000 lettuce, 5,000 onions, 600,000 peas; 13,000 parsnips, 80,000 radish, 10,000 tomato, 30,000 turnips, 37,000 spinach and many other varieties.

Estimate that a few ounces of seed in a packet costs 1 cent and

BANKHEAD FARM PLAN OLD STUFF

Permanent Relief Will Come From U. F. F. A. Plan Only

By E. S. Hand of Tama, Ia.
Member of U. F. F. A.

Well, farmers, you have all kinds of friends and sympathizers since election. Old line politicians, Chambers of Commerce and business men in fact all monopoly is working for your welfare, if you believe the keep press.

And along comes Senator Bankhead with a great farm plan—in his estimation. The echoes of all those sympathizers that make their profit off the Farmer and Laborer—simply which is to continue the old farm bureaus, and farm boards with their hoard of county agents and high salaried farm board leeches, continuing all the Hoover fallacies with more new fallacies attached to the old discredited machine set up by those that wanted soft jobs and to fleece the Farmer and Laborer.

You all know the big business element that put Bankhead over in the Alabama election. You know the Senate investigation committee gave Senator Bankhead a very shady report. By reading the report, you would say his opponent was honestly elected, and was a friend of the common people. Now Senator Bankhead is a great friend of the Farmer.

Here is a saying well for you farmers to consider: CAN THE ETHIOPIAN CHANGE HIS COLOR, OR THE LEOPARD HIS SPOTS?

Brother farmers, you can have all the comfort out of this big business plan advocated by Senator Bankhead and Big Business which has brought you to Slavery and Peonage. I have no time for such deception.

The great Democratic plan. Some more of what you have had for 12 years. Read Congressional Record December 7th, page 91 to 98 inclusive. Will you farmers let Roosevelt be a second Hoover in farm relief?

Are you going to have the county agent system and Farm Board fastened on to you for life by the incoming Democratic administration when 75 per cent of the farmers are opposed to it? That system alone has cost the taxpayers millions and has been a curse to the farmer in my estimation.

In the name of common sense, why don't you farmers unite in the Holiday movement for temporary relief. And for permanent relief adopt the U. F. F. A. plan and all work under one farm head.

some idea of the large amount of Canadian money sent out to other countries can be realized.

FARMERS!

Get Together and Join

The **U. F. F. A.**

All farmers should belong to the United Farm Federation of America to gain their rightful power. Only 25 per cent of the farmers are organized. You can help us to organize 100 per cent if you join today.

Dues only \$10 yearly. You may use produce or post dated checks to pay this small sum.

JOIN NOW!

UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.
Secretary



WHAT HAS HAPPENED

Arrested for soliciting on the streets, Mae Keene is told by the magistrate that if she is an out-of-town girl he will permit her to leave without punishment on the condition that she goes home and does not return to the city. As Mae is a city girl, she invades Danbury, Conn., as being her home town. Detective McKenzie, the policeman who arrested her, puts her on the train. At 123rd Street, however, she leaves the train. Impressed by the courtesy she receives at the hands of the taxi driver there, she consents to taking a cab. When she sees the meter mounting with alarming steadiness, she dupes Jimmy Doyle, the cab driver, out of his fare. She gets some money from her friend, Lil Blair, and returns to the bus stand to give Jimmy his money just as he is telling his fellow drivers that he had had her arrested for running out on him.

NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY

The cab drivers, who had been stoning, suddenly realized that he was the girl whom Jimmy was supposed to have treated so harshly. They jeered him good-naturedly.

"So you caught her in a doorway!"

"Threw her right in the can!" A third driver walked up to Jimmy, whose anger and embarrassment had arrived at a boiling point.

"Tough guy, that's Jimmy!" he taunted. "Sure is a tough guy."

Jimmy wheeled on him angrily. "Shut your trap!" Simultaneously, he swung his fist. The

like this kid who lost his head so easily.

He was, it seemed, disillusioned with women. "A cab driver sees things," he told her.

Mae was amused. "You got a filthy mind."

"I got eyes, ain't I?" he said defensively. "Listen, nobody can tell me nothin' about dames. I take one look at them and I know what they're all about."

"Yeah?"

"Sure. I had you spotted the minute I seen you."

Mae's heart missed a beat. She waited for his words.

"You're a stenog, ain't you?"

"How'd you know?" she asked him, with pretended awe.

"Say, listen," he said promptly, "that was a cinch! You got it written all over you!"

Jimmy, upon learning that she was out of work, promised to get her a job. True to his word, he had her installed as cashier at Tony's Eatery, a cab drivers' rendezvous.

Mae was overjoyed until she discovered that Gert, one of her former associates, was working there as a waitress. Gert, however, indignantly calmed her fears, assuring her that she wasn't the "heel" to reveal Mae's past.

Lil, accompanied by Toots, visited Mae at the restaurant. While speaking to Mae, she kept an eye

on Mae's private life.

Gert straightened up. "Oh, it's you—"

"It ain't my Uncle Ezra," she retorted coldly.

Mae, upon receiving Tony's permission, hurried out to join Jimmy. He was to show her the gas station he was to buy.

They drove up to a small, but handsomely decorated corner station.

"There it is," said Jimmy. "Flanagan said I could buy a half-interest soon as I could put up five hundred dollars."

Mae looked at the station, admiringly. "It's a pretty place, isn't it?"

"It cost more, but the rest I can pay off."

"Gee, it'll be wonderful, Jimmy!" she said enthusiastically. "You'll be in business for yourself."

Jimmy was completely lost in his thoughts. "The first thing we gotta do is get a new sign: Flanagan & Doyle. Then I'm gonna have all the pumps painted."

"I can hardly wait!" she exclaimed excitedly. "When is this gonna happen?"

Jimmy came down to earth. "Pretty soon. I gotta get the five hundred first."

Mae was disappointed. "Oh—"

"But that won't take long," he said quickly. "I got three hundred and eighty already. In a couple of months I'll have the rest."

Jimmy was preoccupied with his dreams of the gas station on the drive home, almost ignoring Mae. She felt slightly blue by the time they arrived at her house.

Her mood quickly changed, however, for he asked her to marry him. And, refusing to allow herself to think of her past, she consented.

They got married at City Hall.

"It didn't hurt at all, did it?"

grinned Jimmy after the ceremony.

Mae squeezed his arm affectionately.

"Well, Mrs. Doyle," he went on,

"What do you think we ought to do now?"

"Anything you say, boss," she answered, looking up into his face.

"Well, I figure we oughta have a honeymoon."

"That's what generally happens," she agreed.

"Okay. We'll go over to Palisades Park."

"Swell!"

"We'll take in the works. Then go over to your place, pick up your stuff and move right into my apartment. How's that appeal to you, Mrs. Doyle?"

"Just grand, Mr. Doyle."

He winked at her mischievously.

Thoroughly exhausted, they got to Mae's apartment late that night.

The girl searched her bag for her key, as she said:

"You can time me. I won't take over five minutes to pack."

"Better not," he warned her.

"I'll fall asleep on my feet."

As she inserted the key in the lock, she looked up, puzzled.

"Gee, that's funny—I left my door open."

Opening the door, they found the room illuminated.

"Can you imagine," began Mae,

"I left the lights—"

She stopped, horrified. Jimmy, following her gaze, jumped in surprise.

MacKenzie, the detective who had arrested her for soliciting on the streets, watched them quietly.

(To be continued next week)

A great many people would be glad to borrow money, if it wasn't that they are expected to pay it back.

The good old minstrel song "We're traveling to the grave, baddern," might well be sung by the automobile speeders.

It is predicted that three cent postage will reduce letter writing, but no one is hopeful enough to feel that people will get any fewer bills.

VICTIMS OF DRY LAW MAY APPEAL

Repeal Or Modification Of Prohibition Act, Being Awaited

Federal prisoners throughout the country convicted of liquor law violations are preparing to make a united demand for freedom in the event the prohibition act is repealed or modified.

These prisoners, numbering 4,000, comprise 36 per cent of the entire population of federal prisons. Sentence range from a few months to seven years. Many of the prisoners are first-term offenders, and many are women and youths.

The cost to the government of maintaining each of these prisoners is about \$240 a year. This does not include the expense of capturing, arresting, trying and transporting the offender.

A movement for a united demand for freedom in the event in change in the prohibition regulations is already gaining considerable progress in the various government penal institutions.

In the opinion of Director Sanford Bates, of the prison bureau, more than half of these prisoners never would have committed other federal offenses. Prison bureau records show that an overwhelming majority of federal prisoners committed from Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Georgia, and other states are mountaineers or rural people. This class of citizens ordinarily violate few federal statutes.

Wholesale pardoning of federal liquor offenders might meet legal obstacles unless repeal or modification is clear cut, officials say. Officials also say that such action, if approved, would relieve overcrowded conditions in federal jails.



Thoroughly exhausted, they got to Mae's apartment late that night
(Posed by Carole Lombard and Pat O'Brien)

river fell back into the arms of his sympathizers, his eyes wide with surprise. Jimmy brushed Mae's hand away, and climbed into his cab, jamming the self-starter viciously.

Mae stuck her hand through the window. "Here's your money."

Jimmy turned and glared at the cause for his ridiculous position.

"It's all your fault!" he grumbled unreasonably. "Did you have to pick out a time like—"

"I'm sorry," she interrupted. She was becoming a trifle annoyed at his attitude.

Jimmy threw the car into gear. "Comin' around here makin' a sucker out of me in front of the whole gang!"

"I don't care anything about your gang!" she snapped. "Here's your money—you're lucky to get it!"

He turned around and peered through the rear window, preparing to back up.

"Keep it! You probably need it worse'n I do."

Mae's eyes blazed angrily. She looked at the money in her hand, then impulsively threw it in his face. Jimmy flew into a rage. He jammed on the brakes and ran after her. They maintained a ceaseless harangue far down the block and for many blocks following. Suddenly they both became aware of the undeniable humor of the situation. They looked at each other sheepishly for a moment, then burst out laughing.

They turned to the cab. Jimmy insisting that he take her home. First, however, she would have to have a soda with him. Mae agreed willingly. She was beginning to

on Toots, who was talking to Gert with something more than mere casualness.

Mae told her about Jimmy. "He's wonderful, Lil."

"Whew! You got it bad."

Mae was embarrassed. "Please don't laugh at me, hon."

"I ain't laughing at you kid," said Lil tenderly. "I know how it is—I've been that way since the day I met—"

She indicated Toots. "—that bum over there. Is he gonna marry you?"

Mae was deeply troubled. "I don't know—"

"Well, hon, you're gettin' what you want. Don't let nothin' put a crimp in it."

"That's the one thing that scares me Lil," answered Mae apprehensively. "Sometimes I feel I oughta tell him all about myself. I wouldn't want to do anything to hurt him."

"I thought so," said Lil derisively. "You wanna hang on to him, don't you?"

Mae nodded. "More than anything in the world."

"Then keep your silly trap shut!" she commanded.

Mae spied Jimmy getting out of his cab. "Wait a minute," she told Lil, as she started for the door. "I'll introduce you to him."

Lil took her arm restrainingly. "No you don't—"

Mae looked at her curiously.

"Use your brain!" said Lil wisely. "He might know me."

She walked off. "Some of my best friends are cab drivers."

Lil raised her eyebrows as she approached Gert and Toots.

"Can anybody get in on this—or

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SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS



HOW IS SERUM MADE?

By James I. Bardsley, D.C., Ph.C.
N.D., Ph.N.

This is a question that has long been kept quiet by the Medical profession, and the longer they can keep it that way, the longer the suffering public will continue to suffer, and more grave yards be filled.

There are about 1 per cent of the United States population that really KNOW how serum for the so-called prevention (?) of disease is made; and those who know this are the ones who do not have them. For the benefit of the other 99 per cent the following will give them the information they seek. This information is taken right from the medical dictionary, and medical books. It also gives some of the creators of such serum.

To give you a slight outline of what serum is: It is a TOXIC POISONOUS, AND INFECTIOUS MATERIAL TAKEN FROM SICK AND DISEASED ANIMALS, AND HUMAN BEINGS; which then is injected into healthy humans for, (as the Medical Profession states) the prevention of the illness that the serum is given for. To the public they call it PREVENTION material, but in plain good common English it is INFECTIOUS material. If you can fight this infection off after you get the "shot" you are supposed to be immunized from that disease. To me, it is nothing but a test on the vitality of the individual to RESIST infection and disease. If you come through all right, you are in pretty good health. If you DON'T (?)—well, the Medical Doctor says, "you just couldn't stand it"; that lets HIM out. It's your fault for letting him do it. Physiologically, and pathologically speaking, it is impossible to immunize the human body from any specific illness or disease, with SERUM; and I challenge any doctor in the medical profession to prove that the above statement is wrong; and I also challenge him to state that the material that he is using for serum is anything other than infectious material. The only possible way to IMMUNE the human body from disease is HEALTH. When the Medical profession learn how to give the public HEALTH, then they will be really doing something. They somehow cannot give and sustain that health, so they try to seek something to prevent the people from getting sick. Well we will leave the medical doctor tell you himself how it is done.

Anti-Diphtheria Serum — prepared by (1) the production of diphtheria toxin by means of bouillon cultures (2) the immunization of horses, (3) the collection and separation of the blood serum from the immunized animals. (Look in your dictionary, what is TOXIN — A poison produced by the action of bacteria upon organic matter. And CULTURE — The propagation of bacteria for scientific study.) I just wish you to understand these two words.

Anti-Cancerous Serum — A serum provided by the inoculation of an ass previously INFECTED with the filtered juice of a neoplastic tumor.

Anti-Epitheliomatous — One obtained from animals by inoculation with cultures of pathogenic yeast isolated from CANCEROUS TUMORS (and they wonder why cancer is increasing).

Haffline's Serum — A sterilized culture of cholera bacilli for conferring immunity against cholera (sound pretty — STERILIZED CULTURE).

Haffline's Prophylactic Serum — Obtained by heating a Virulent Culture of Plague Bacilli to 70 degrees C. It is used as a prophylactic against cholera.

Leyden's Serum — Blood Serum taken from convalescent scarlatina patients.

Luetic Serum — Emulsion of liver or kidney of a Syphilitic Fetus (unborn child or animal) cleared by filtration.

Maragliano's Serum — Anti-Tuberculous serum obtained from an ass or horse treated with repeated injections of tuberculous TOXIN.

Paquin's Serum — An antitoxic serum of tuberculosis produced by successive inoculation of horses.

It is injected in daily doses of from 10 to 150 drops.

Polyvalent — Serums derived from animals infected by a number of different streptococci.

Anti-Typhoid Serum — A sterilized culture of typhoid bacilli used by vaccination as a prophylaxis against typhoid.

Well, I am not going to tire you out with a long line of such descriptions, and of the many different serums there are such as measles, mumps, scarlet fever, colds, hay-fever, rose-cold, etc., etc., which many of these are obtained from patients' suffering from these diseases. The blood is taken from these diseased sufferers, which cannot afford to lose a drop; and this infected material is injected into you or your children. This also goes with vaccination the filth, diseased, infectious material taken from the cow with cow-pox, and injected into your healthy children.

And the medical doctor still has the nerve to tell his patients and you, dear reader, that this infectious material is HARMLESS, and still talks and forces it upon the public when he KNOWS that it is causing more sickness and deaths daily.

Is it logical for a doctor to tell you to keep a cut or a sore CLEAN from infection, and then turn around and advise you to have diseased and infectious material "shot" into your blood stream? — The Truth-Teller.

OFFENSIVE BREATH

There are a score of causes for offensive breath, and any attempt to cover it up will prove abortive. The causes must be removed.

Among these causes are catarhal condition of the nasal passages, decayed teeth, diseased tonsils, abnormal functioning of the gastro-intestinal tract, advanced organic diseases, etc.

Among another class of causes are foods and drinks like garlic, onions, and beer. The volatile oils are absorbed by the blood and given off in the lungs, and thus taint the breath.

People can abstain from such foods, but with infections and diseases the case is different. Infections and diseases have to be treated, and the services of a physician are required.

Whatever the infection or disease, wherever located, treatment should be prompt. Catarrhal conditions neglected grow worse, and so do all causes—some of them become chronic and eventually poison the whole system.

So, "bad breath" may be the forerunner of serious consequences—at least, warning of them, and should not be underestimated in importance as regards health.

Too many people give no thought to their physical condition until they are sick—they overlook such matters as offensive breath as they do slight aches and pains. If one would maintain perfect health he should overlook nothing, but give it immediate and careful attention, thorough investigation, and get rid of it promptly.

HEALTH NOTES

Don't cut your nails; file them. To cure hangnails rub them with vaseline.

Intemperance in any habit has its penalty.

The best cure for headache is to remove the cause.

Salads are healthful because of the oils they contain.

Overexertion at play is as reprehensible as overwork.

Pulling out hairs will not prevent their growing again.

Shaving the arm pits will stiffen the hair that grows there.

When taking a bath rinse the body free of soap, even castile soap.

"Crows' feet" at the corners of the eyes can be massaged out with sweet oil.

Snapping and cracking joints indicate the need of a diet that is rich in oils.

Cold liquids should not be put into the ear.

It should always be remembered that ice cold foods and drinks should be taken slowly.

Phosphorus Needed For Mental Activity

Because of the rapid pace we are living, most people are consuming large quantities of phosphorus during mental activity. This is shown by the phosphorus excretions from the body when such men as clergymen manifest weakness on Mondays, and lawyers during a court trial, or men and women undergoing great mental stress. Foods containing the greatest amount of this precious mineral for the body are:

Cottage cheese, almonds, beech nuts, whole brown rice, whole barley, oats, beans, corn, peas, spinach, tomatoes, lemon and grapefruit.

"PEP COCKTAIL"

The highest powered food known for mental workers, for those who are easily fatigued, lacking in energy, and for those who want to reduce without losing strength while on a reducing diet is as follows:

Prepare cocktail in a sherbet glass with a wide top.

Juice of one orange, juice of one-half lemon, raw yolk of one egg—leave out the white—one teaspoon of strained honey.

Do not beat the yolk. It will be easily swallowed whole, and will not be tasted. Remember, it is important to leave out the white.

This cocktail should be taken one-half hour before breakfast, on arising, for if mixed with other foods at breakfast, the system takes up what it is in the habit of utilizing and discards the valuable chemical elements in the cocktail.

Mental workers and those who are trying to build up an absolute tireless energy and physical strength should take two or three of these cocktails a day, between meals.

Nervousness frequently causes stammering.

Rich foods eaten late at night prevent sleep.

HOW TO BUILD UP COLD RESISTANCE

When you feel a cold coming on, the wise thing to do is to take a hot tub bath or a hot mustard foot bath and go to bed immediately (even if you don't intend to stay there longer than just the night). In order still further to promote perspiration, once in bed, you may drink a hot lemonade punch.

The best prescription any doctor can give for immunity against colds consists of fresh air, plenty of it, in your rooms and offices day and night, outdoor exercise even during the cold months, and cold baths—one a day if possible.

We can't hope to escape colds if we live in houses and offices steam-heated up to 75 and 80 degrees and with most of the moisture removed by overheating; 68 degrees is the healthy temperature. At this temperature the relative humidity of the atmosphere is from 40 to 50 degrees, but when the thermometer rushes up to 75 degrees, the relative humidity drops to 20 degrees. Very bad!

A thermometer and a hygrometer are advisable for every home; also various types of humidifiers, which return to the air the moisture extracted by overheating.

And most of us overdress as well as overheat and overeat. Women in little pink shirts are far better off than men in long woolen underwear. In the temperate zone, underwear, even for children, should be the same weight the year round. Woolen underwear is needed only by those who are constantly exposed to severely cold weather, and perhaps by the old and feeble. Plenty of outdoor exercise, cold showers, a diet rich in Vitamin A, and you should build up a regular polar bear resistance to cold.

DON'T COMPLAIN ABOUT WEATHER

Don't complain about the weather, but be sure to wear your raincoat, rubber boots, and warm gloves on cold, rainy days. This will help you to ward off colds.

Three Good Rules For Healthy Life

Spend as much time as you possibly can in the open air. Work out a diet system that suits you and helps you and stick to it at all costs. Never let any person come into your life who can get neither pleasure nor benefit from the association.

Three good rules closely followed are better than a dozen indifferently observed.

THE SCHICK TEST

Several children died at one time in Texas, directly as a result of receiving the Schick Test. Legal proceedings were instituted against the company who manufactured the toxin anti-toxin and heavy damages were awarded to the parents of the children. It was claimed in extenuation that the preparation supplied must have been faulty in those particular cases. However, these supplies had all been submitted to the necessary Government tests and had been passed for use.

Here is the important point of the case: The parents were paid in cold dollars for the loss of their dear ones, but was that adequate compensation? The little ones could never be restored.

A PERFECT DIET

A raw liquid diet is a perfect one. It is all pre-digested food. It is the easiest food to digest and the most quickly absorbed into and assimilated by the human system. On a raw liquid diet, Nature can cure any disease, providing the end is not too near. Upon this diet, Nature can remove all waste products, cleanse the blood and rebuild every organ in the body. Such a diet is Nature's best.

Cancer Is CURABLE AT THE BAKER HOSPITAL

Let no one tell you that the Baker Hospital is not curing Cancer and other ailments. We invite your most scrutinous investigation. Come to the Hospital and visit with our patients, consult the physicians in charge. To further describe our work, we have prepared a beautiful catalog showing pictures of the Hospital located on the Mississippi River—pictures of the scenery it commands.

Cancer, Hemorrhoids (Piles), Hernia, All Chronic Diseases, Diseases of Blood, Skin, and Stomach Ulcers.

AND ALL KINDRED DISEASES

FAMOUS BAKER CANCER FORMULA and TREATMENTS

WHICH CAN ONLY BE SECURED AT THE BAKER HOSPITAL. NO OTHER HOSPITAL IN IOWA HAS THE FORMULA OR RIGHT TO THESE TREATMENTS AS I HAVE BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS PROCURED THIS EXCLUSIVE RIGHT.

Baker Hospital

C. C. AITKEN, M. D., Lessee.



COMING!

**TO EVERY HOME IN AMERICA
THE VOICE OF**

NORMAN BAKER

—OVER—

XENT

Your friendship and good-will is highly appreciated and we extend to you an invitation to assist in the completion of this powerful station.

We Need More Money

To complete construction to full capacity of 150,000 watts, no stock for sale—will accept loans and pay

6% and share in 10% bonus.

READ

I am president and general manager and hold stock in the COMPAÑIA INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSAL of MEXICO, which has received from the Mexican Government a permit to build a 150,000 watt Radio Station called "XENT" to operate on 1115 kilocycles, UNLIMITED TIME day and night.

This is the largest permit ever granted by Mexico for a radio station and will be THREE TIMES stronger than any station in the United States the largest to date being 50,000 watts on regular broadcast. The cost will be about \$225,000 when all complete. Construction is nearing completion. Two large 300 feet towers mounted on insulators for greatest efficiency are now completed and erected. These powerful insulators alone notwithstanding 75,000 lbs. pressure costs over \$1000.00.

A 75-acre site was purchased on the main paved highway from Nuevo Laredo to Monterrey, Mexico, Mexico's gateway, and oil and natural gas may be found on our site when drilling commences.

The first building of fireproof construction, 72x72 feet square, housing the transmitter and power apparatus is just about finished, and the reception and studio buildings will soon be completed. Every effort is being made to be on the air the latter part of this month.

The latest transmitter apparatus which has been under construction for the first 50,000 watt unit is now ready for installation.

Advertising time over this powerful station as strong as a chain hookup and price per hour will be about \$1000.00.

We need about \$50,000 to complete this station and I am asking my friends to loan me this money and the Company has agreed to set aside 10 per cent of the net profits, of the Radio Station during the period your loan is outstanding, to be divided among all lenders in proportion to their loans and in addition I will pay you SIX PER CENT on your loan. I will issue you my personal promissory note for 8-12-18 or 24 months at 6 per cent with the bonus giving you any maturity you wish.

will accept any amount from TEN DOLLARS UP. Don't send your money to the Company or to me, but cut and sign the coupon opposite, attach your bank draft, Post-office or Express Money Order and forward to the Banco Mercantil De Laredos, Box 762, Laredo, Texas, to be delivered to me upon my acceptance and delivery to said bank, of my personal promissory note as stated to be forwarded immediately to you.

This is your opportunity to help me put this station on the air and if you wish your name will be announced over this station with our appreciation. Remit now and get 6 per cent with a bonus. Further information may be secured by writing me in care of the Banco Mercantil De Laredos, Box 762, Laredo, Texas.

NORMAN BAKER

CUT THIS OUT AND SEND TODAY--Any Amount

To Banco Mercantil De Laredos, Box 762, Laredo, Texas

I desire to assist MR. NORMAN BAKER in building AMERICA'S LARGEST RADIO STATION, and I therefore enclose, as a loan to him, New York draft, United States P. O. or American Railway Express Money Order. (Do not remit by International Money Order) for \$ and authorize you to deliver this draft or money order to him upon his delivery to you of his personal promissory note for the sum of \$ payable months after date with six per cent interest payable annually together with his agreement to set aside 10 per cent of the net profit of said Radio Station during the period said loan is outstanding for the benefit of the lenders who aid in the erection thereof. You are instructed to forward to me immediately this said promissory note. Said 10 per cent of the net profits to be distributed among the lenders in ratable proportion to their loans.

This offer is subject to Mr. Baker's acceptance at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico and if not accepted by him in . . . days you are to return enclosed draft to me.

_____, Signature.

For Address
SHALL WE MENTION YOUR NAME ON THE AIR? _____

HOWARD TELLS OF FARMER'S PLIGHT

Nebraska Representative Asks Square Deal For Agriculture

(Continued from page eleven)

and turn the crank and get a picture. He rushed it over to the photographer and had it developed. Then he made a remarkable discovery—that there was a man with two hearts. One was a magnificent heart, big as a pumpkin. It was the President's heart of sympathy for Europe. The other was a little heart, just about as big as a dry prune, and that was his heart of sympathy for the American farmers.

"I want the gentleman and I want the President of the United States to become interested in three specific bills.

"Agriculture depends largely upon the volume of currency in circulation in our country. You will remember that 12 years ago, by order of the Morgan-Mellon group of international bankers, acting through its lick-spittle, America's most august criminal, otherwise known as the Federal Reserve System, stole away from our volume of circulating medium \$3,000,000,000. I want that amount of money restored to the volume of circulating medium where it belongs. And how can we get it most rapidly? There is pending before this Congress now a bill which will give us that \$3,000,000,000 in a hurry. It is known as the Wheeler bill, and it provides that any American citizen may take rough silver to any mint and have it coined into silver dollars and put it in circulation. Oh, that will help splendidly, and that is one remedy I am asking.

Swank Bill Praised

"Another one is the Swank bill, introduced by our colleague from Oklahoma. What does it propose to do? It proposes to do for the product of the American farm exactly what our Government is now doing for the product of the American railroads and other public utilities. What is their product? They have but one, and that is the product of transportation. My colleague can not go down to the depot now and buy a railroad ticket to his home at less than the fixed price. Who fixes that price? The Federal Government. The railroad companies do not fix that price. The Government, through its Interstate Commerce Commission, some members of which, in my eyes, are nothing more than railroad bird dogs, fixes the price, and no railroad official dare sell a ticket for less than that price. The Swank bill, in fine, provides that the home-consumption part of the product of the American farm shall be treated just like the product of the American railroads.

Frazier Bill Praised

"My next program my colleagues asked for is a program that I would adopt. It is not mine, but I would like to take possession of it and claim the honor of it if I could, but the honor belongs to a Senator of the United States. I do not care if the rules do not mention a Senator, I am very proud of that Senator who has introduced this bill. His name is Frazier. He has introduced a bill for the Government of the United States to do for the mortgaged American farmers exactly what the Government, through the Hoover Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is now doing for certain sick railroads, tottering insurance companies, and kindred interests in trouble. That bill proposes that the Government shall refinance every mortgage which rests upon an American farm, if it is made in reasonable harmony with the value of the property, and shall carry that mortgage a long term of years at a very low rate of interest. How low shall the interest be? The bill provides that it shall be at the rate of 1½ per cent and it requires the farm owner to pay additionally 1½ per cent annually for the purpose of amortizing the mortgage. This would enable him to live a long number of years free from fear of the approach of the sheriff with a mortgage foreclosure notice in his hand."

CLASSIFIED

Phone 2900 Today

CREAM WANTED—Highest cash prices. Jersey Cream Line Dairy, Cor. 5th and Mulberry, Muscatine, Iowa. Phone 737

USED MACHINES—1 McCormick-Deering 10-20 Tractor, 1 McCormick Big 6 Mower, 1 Endgate Lime Spreader. Muscatine Implement Co.

MEN WANTED to establish and conduct Rawleigh City business in and near cities of Wapello, Tipton and Wilton Junction. Reliable hustler can start earning \$35 weekly and increase rapidly. Write immediately. Rawleigh Co., Dept. IA-151-V, Freeport, Ill.

Board Proceedings

(Continued from page Ten)

that the necessary stripping is done and sufficient amount of sand removed by screening, or commercial gravel added, to bring the material within the class bid on.

3. Any day that deliveries average less than 15 yards per hour contractor must bear expense of gravel checker.

4. No loads will be checked for an amount exceeding 81 cubic feet unless conditions of the roads over which hauling proceeds is such that no damage can result. Permits for greater loads may be given subject to a countermand at all hours from the county.

5. On any maintenance gravel work that may be done trucks must be arranged so that the gravel can be strung out.

6. Preference must be given to residents of Muscatine County in the employment of labor and truck drivers. No local applicant for employment shall be refused as long as there are non-residents on the payroll of the contractor.

7. Hauling will not be permitted when weather and roads conditions are unfit, that is hauling will only be permitted when the roads are hard, dry and smooth.

8. I am suggesting a complete date for road "P" of March 1st, 1933 and an open date for the local roads.

Now for a plan for a new program beginning with the year 1933 on unimproved roads and using the 35 per cent construction fund. I suggest that immediately after the first of the year a conference be held between the individual boards of trustees, township by township, in company with some appointed road committee of the board and the County engineer, and that this be done before a final program is outlined to the Board of Approval. It appears to me that these conferences should begin immediately after the first of the year when the new township boards go into office.

After the private conferences are held with the township trustees reconnaissance surveys will be made and a tentative program outlined for submission to the nineteen member Board of Approval.

Yours very truly,
F. P. G. Halbfass,
County Engineer.

Half Ton Of Water To Pound Of Wheat

A 30-bushel per acre wheat crop actually utilizes all of an 8.3 inch seasonal rainfall, according to the research division of The American Agricultural Chemical Company, the largest manufacturer of mixed fertilizers in the country. About double this rainfall is required, since much of the moisture runs off or is evaporated before it can be utilized by the wheat plants. Figured on a pound basis, 1,044 pounds of water are consumed by wheat plants in producing one pound of grain. This water forms the sap of the plants and is breathed out through the leaves during the growing season or is evaporated from the mature plants, very little moisture being left in the straw and the ripened fruit.



Can the American Government Endure? No! Says Judge Rutherford

Judge Rutherford says in his talk of June 26th over a national chain of radio stations as follows: We quote from Judge Rutherford's talk)—

"Today there is no true patriotism among the rulers of the nation. It is now impossible for the people to elect men to public office and to expect them to enact just laws and to administer the affairs of the government for the general welfare."

"Big Business has no regard for the rights of the common people."

"It controls the two major parties of America and names and elects at will the public men to office who will best serve their selfish interests. Big Business controls the army and the navy, the guns and the ammunition and the police power of the nation."

"Satan has used commerce, politics and religion that he might get complete control of the human race and defame the name and Word of Jehovah God. For this reason, it is written in the Bible (1 John 5:19), 'The whole world is now under the wicked one'."

"The rulers have been duly informed and duly warned that Jehovah God's kingdom is here. They have refused to give heed. They disregard the Word of God and go on with their imperfect schemes, and will continue to try one after another, all of which shall fail."

"The greatest crisis of the ages is now upon the world, and this includes the American government."

"The clergy, while claiming to represent God, in fact represent the Devil and his organization. In order that the people might hear the truth and determine this matter for themselves, recently I challenged the combined clergy to select their best man to debate this question by radio. Charged with misrepresenting God and serving Satan these gentlemen should either come forward and prove their falsity of the charge, or, failing in that, should cease to hold themselves out as teachers of the Word of God. Jehovah foretold the outcome of such a challenge and the attitude that would be assumed by the preachers when he caused His prophet Jeremiah to write, at chapter 51 verse 30: 'The mighty men of Babylon (Satan's organization) have forborn to fight; they have remained in their holds; their might hath failed. Let the people take note of this fact.'

"In 1917 Big Business, for ultraselfish reasons, needlessly and wantonly forced the American nation into the World War, which resulted in the greatly increased wealth and power of a few men and made serfs and paupers of many millions of people."

"With grasping arms like the tentacles of a mighty octopus, Big Business has laid hold upon practically all of the visible wealth of the nation."

"The American government has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. It cannot endure. Together with all other nations, it soon shall fall. Such fall will be in spite of everything Big Business, politics and clergymen, the military and the 'strong-arm-squad,' and the Devil and all of his hosts can do to hold together the oppressive rule. It must and will fall because Jehovah God's kingdom is here. Hasten to make shelter under Jehovah's kingdom."

"The same selfish interests own and control the professional clergymen and these men make merchandise of the Word of God in order to keep the people in ignorance and in subjection to the ruling powers. Thus it is plainly seen that the power of the government is centralized in the hands of a very few."

"Within a short time Jehovah God will destroy the Devil and his entire organization."

"Jehovah made this earth for man to live upon in peace and plenty, health and happiness; and under the reign of Christ, He declares, the earth shall yield her increase, and God shall bless the people, and all in the earth shall know Him."

If you want to get a copy of the Golden Age Magazine which contains this talk of Judge Rutherford, write to the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, 117 Adams Street, Brooklyn, New York.

We might also suggest that you tune in every SUNDAY at 5:30 to 5:45 o'clock and hear JUDGE RUTHERFORD over

WOC, Davenport & WHO, Des Moines, 1000 kc

**Don't Forget to Tune in Every Sunday
Evening and Hear Judge Rutherford**

ONLY 1,000 MEN AIDED BY LOANS

R. F. C. Lends Only 24
Cents Per \$1,000
For Jobs

(Continued from page one)

for yourself. Of course, this does not tell the whole story. The R. F. C. has authorized loans on self-liquidating projects to the amount of \$137,240,500. Even that shows no signs of breaking the speed limit in relieving unemployment. But the only cash actually handed over is \$360,000 to the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, a reclamation project with headquarters at Albuquerque, N. M.

The contrast between promise and performance is shown almost as clearly in another way. Congress passed this act to provide jobs. The title of the act increasing the powers and resources of the Reconstruction Finance corporation reads as follows:

"An act to relieve destitution, to broaden the lending powers of the Reconstruction Finance corporation, and to create employment by providing for and expediting a public works program."

To Create Employment

It was expected when the bill was before congress that at least a million men would be working before winter directly on projects financed in this manner; and that indirect employment would reach to fully 3,000,000 persons.

Actually, to date, 1,000 men have been put to work by the self-liquidating loans of the R. F. C. They are working on the Rio Grande project. Apparently, a good many of them were at work before the loan was made, but the assurance that it would be made kept them at work—and a job saved is as good as a job made.

Unofficial reports from California say that about 1,000 men are employed on the Metropolitan Water District of the southern part of that state, on which the R. F. C. has promised to lend \$400,000,000. No money has been transferred as yet, and the report of employment, as noted, is not official.

R. F. C. Version

The R. F. C. itself has issued a statement estimating that the loans already authorized, when made will provide jobs for 23,236 persons directly employed. Allow twice as many for indirect employment, and it would seem that the R. F. C., facing the most terrible winter in our history, commanded to create employment and provided with money to do it, has taken preliminary steps to employ sometime some 70,000 persons of the 12,300,000 now out of work in this country.

These figures explain why congressmen and senators now gathering in Washington declare that the R. F. C. must change its methods, or that the act creating it must be liberalized, or both.

Frozen Assets

"Talk about frozen assets!" exclaimed Representative "Phil" Swan of California. "The biggest bunch of frozen assets in this country today is the mass of credit voted to the Reconstruction Finance corporation, and now lying unused."

Either the R. F. C. officials must abandon their bankers' point of view on loans and realize that we are dealing with an emergency which demands more liberal policies, or congress will have to amend the act to facilitate loans to cities, counties and states on their public works projects, or the federal government must greatly enlarge its building program."

Other congressmen and senators are saying substantially the same thing. The general belief seems to be that the law itself was so carelessly "safe-guarded" as to make its workings slow and uncertain.

Recall Dawes Loan

But the question is being asked with some feeling how it comes that the law is liberal enough in some of its clauses to allow \$80,000,000 to be loaned to a single bank—that of Charles G. Dawes of Chicago—and so restrictive in its other clauses as to reduce the flow of funds on self-liquidating public projects to such a pitiful trickle. —The Progressive.

Flood Wipes Out Work On Panama Dam Project



(Acme Photo)

Waters of the Chagres river in Panama flowing over the top of cofferdam at Madden project, which is to be completed in 1934 to augment the Panama canal power and light supply. The river rose to its highest stage in 20 years and destroyed the work done thus far on the project.

Rivals Waging Fierce Battle To Master Devil-Worshipping

A fierce battle is being waged in Bagdad for the leadership of the Satan-worshippers of Northern Iraq, who base their religion on the belief that as God is a good spirit and the devil the spirit who can do most harm, the best thing to do is to worship the evil spirit.

There are three rivals struggling for the leadership of this strange sect. The issue is confused by the likelihood of tribe of devil-worshippers being cut off by the League of Nations on the elimination of the Iraq-Syria border.

Satan to the devil-worshippers,

or Yezida, is worshipped in the shape of a peacock—the one object in their ritual which may not be looked upon by unhallowed eyes. There are seven images of the peacock. One remains in the main shrine of the sect in a little village called Shaikh Adi, a few miles north of Mosul. The Yezidis' religion forbids the peacock emblem from crossing water.

Another important symbol of the sect is the black serpent. On the floor of all their shrines this snake is cut into the wall, a symbol of the internal evil.

The great peacock is a windfall

AVERAGE LIFE OF PRESIDENT

The average life of the Presidents of the United States has been 69.9 years. The average hereditary monarch of Europe has lived for 53.6 years.

IMPORTED REINDEER

A herd of reindeer imported into Alaska 40 years ago has increased to number 600,000 head.

DIGESTIBLE FLESH

Fish, either fresh or salt water, is said to be more digestible than any other form of flesh.

for the "Mir," hereditary head of the Yezidis. It is the object of worship and almsgiving and the means by which he can maintain the fleet of cars he owns and lead a life of luxury. So far no "Mir" has ever been known to die in his bed, and the only way of depositing him is to kill him.

FRENCH DECISION SEEN AS BLUNDER

Repudiation of Obligation
Creates Sensation
In Washington

(Continued from page one)
debtors to begin paying the debts in the first place.

Not till the Harding administration put the lid on American private loans to debtor countries that had not made debt settlements did the debtors come to terms.

France, Belgium, and Hungary are the only debtors that have so far definitely signified their intention of defaulting payment of the installments due today. Greece defaulted her November payment three weeks ago. Italy, who alone asked no suspension of the installment, paid Wednesday. Latvia and Czechoslovakia announced they would pay. The payments due today follow:

	Total
Belgium: Interest	\$ 2,125,000 \$ 2,125,000
Czechoslovakia: Principal	1,500,000 1,500,000
Estonia: Principal	111,000 111,000
Interest	245,370 245,370
France: Interest	10,261,432 10,261,432
Finland: Principal	68,000 68,000
Interest	120,233 120,233
Great Britain: Principal	30,000,000 30,000,000
Interest	68,560,000 68,560,000
Hungary: Principal	12,282 12,282
Interest	38,484 38,484
Italy: Interest	1,246,437 1,246,437
Latvia: Principal	46,260 46,260
Interest	102,653 102,653
Lithuania: Interest	92,386 92,386
Poland: Principal	1,387,000 1,387,000
Interest	3,070,000 3,070,000
Grand total	\$124,934,621

A University of Pittsburgh scientist has isolated vitamin C from lemon juice.

CHRISTMAS SPECIAL! LOWEST PRICES IN 30 YEARS

Our prices are now the lowest in thirty years for high grade dental work, by reason of the lower general level of prices. We are lower than the general level because of the great volume of work we handle.

Good Rubber Plate ----- \$10
Best Rubber Plate ----- \$15
Genuine Hecolite or
Alcolite Plate ----- \$25
We can repair your broken
plate and make it good as
new.

If you have had trouble in getting a plate to fit you (as many have) come in and see us. We guarantee you a fit where others have failed. Ask your friends how they like our work. Come in or phone at once for an appointment for there is still plenty of time to have your teeth put in condition, or plates made before Christmas. We will please you and save you money. Bring in this coupon and make a double saving.

Silver Fillings ----- \$1.00
Porcelain Fillings ----- \$2.00
Gold Inlays up from ----- \$2.00
22K Gold Crowns ----- \$5.00
Extraction (by
Nerve Block) ----- \$1.00
SAVE YOUR GOOD TEETH

10% SMITH DENTISTS 10%

Christmas GIFT Coupon

Clip this coupon—Save it—it entitles you to a further discount on all above prices—Good for the Holidays.

130 East 2nd St.
Hours:
8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

YOU WILL LIKE THE WAY WE WORK
SMITH DENTISTS
DR. B. M. SMITH, Mgr.
OVER DRUG STORE

SPECIAL COUPON

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
DATE _____

Phone 824
Open Sundays
By Appointment